

THE HISTORIC RESOURCES OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Prepared by
Building Conservation Technology, Inc.
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Introduction

In recent years historic preservation has become an important priority, both on the national and local levels, because of its potential significance to the quality of life and economic development. The revitalization of our inner city areas and older neighborhoods has become recognized as a viable alternative for residents concerned over rising energy costs, dwindling natural resources, and the loss of America's architectural and historical heritage. Today, historic preservation is an issue which has evolved in almost every major American city and is recognized as an important part of urban design and planning.

One of the most important steps a city can take is the identification of its architecturally and historically significant structures. Through a comprehensive survey of its historic resources a city can incorporate both new and historic architecture in a complementary, rather than conflicting manner.

In the Spring of 1981 the City of Greenville and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History joined together to create a matching grant to fund an architectural and historical survey of the city. The grant also specified that all properties deemed eligible be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Building Conservation Technology, Inc., an historic preservation consulting firm from Nashville, Tennessee, was selected to perform the survey and analysis of the city. Two teams of surveyors spent five weeks walking and driving the streets of Greenville to locate and inventory all significant pre-1930 architecture and over 700 individual structures were analyzed and photographed during the survey. Out of this analysis a nomination to the National Register was prepared consisting of ten individual properties and two historic districts. This inventory document catalogues all areas and properties surveyed by BCT and is to be used to help guide future planning and historic preservation efforts in the City.

Buildings surveyed in this study were those which evidenced a particular architectural style or were part of a complementary grouping of styles. Victorian styles were especially noted as were concentrations of Bungalow and Revival styles of the early 20th century. A building's role in local history was also a consideration in determining significance.

Historic preservation must interact with urban development and it is not suggested that all properties listed within this document be retained at the expense of future growth. The downtown area in particular has lost much of its historic character and in most sections may not warrant intensive preservation efforts. The report does identify notable buildings and areas which have restoration potential and can be part of Greenville's economic development.

The inventory document displays the wide variety of architectural and historic resources which are to be found in Greenville. The downtown area has numerous significant buildings and the mill complex above the Reedy River falls holds great potential for future development. The inner city neighborhoods such as the Hampton-Pinckney, and James Street and Earle Street areas are fine examples of Victorian and early 20th century residential architectural development. Interspersed throughout Greenville are individual homes of stately design and historic value. Together, the historic and architectural legacy of Greenville is substantial and diverse. It is hoped that this document will aid in the appreciation and recognition of Greenville's historic resources and that they become a meaningful part of future development.

A BRIEF HISTORY



Gray's New Map of Greenville ca. 1887

A Brief History

Between 1760 and 1770, Richard Pearis established a trading post and grist mill on the banks of the Reedy River which later became the foundation of the city of Greenville. Greenville County was established in 1786 and in 1797 Lemuel J. Alston, a prominent resident, offered a site for the court house in Greenville County.² Alston marked off four hundred acres around the court house plat, laying a proposed village, Pleasantburg. The new residents, however, always referred to it as Greenville. The lots did not sell as expected since most settlers were interested in agricultural land. Alston, disappointed in his real estate endeavor and embarrassed over a political defeat, sold 11,000 acres to Vardy McBee in 1815 and left Greenville. Through McBee's progressive efforts, the little town of Greenville became a trading center for surrounding counties. Greenville also became known as a health resort for the low-country people escaping the malaria and humidity of the coastal regions.³

Two particularly outstanding residential buildings remain from the early 19th century; the Earle Town House, ca. 1826 and Whitehall, ca. 1813. Both of the properties are listed on the National Register and are located within proposed boundaries of the Colonel Elias Earle Historic District.

During the early 19th century, Greenville grew slowly and steadily and by the 1850's Greenville had become an established town. In 1850, Greenville's population was three times its 1834 count of 500.⁴ These bustling times brought Furman University to Greenville in 1851, whose campus was constructed in the Italian Villa style. In 1853, the town received its first railroad, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. The Greenville Female College established itself in Greenville in 1855 and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary arrived in 1859.⁵ By the late 1850's, Greenville had the South's largest carriage and wagon plant employing about 80 workers.⁶

Until the Civil War, the architecture in Greenville reflected its small town appearance and consisted of frame houses and masonry churches and stores. Typical of Southern ante-bellum architecture, many of the more substantial frame houses were built along the I-house plan with central hallways and flanking parlors. The Josiah Kilgore house, constructed ca. 1838 (NR); Cherrydale, ca. 1840 (NR); and Holly Hill, ca. 1850 have monumental porticos and Greek Revival elements. While the Fountain Fox Beattie House, 1834 (NR) and the T. Q. Donaldson House, 1863 (NR) have Italianate influences. These structures represent the most sophisticated residential architectural design work remaining in Greenville from the ante-bellum period. Christ Church, 1852 (NR) and the First Baptist Church, 1858 (NR), are also excellent examples of mid-19th century architecture.

The post-Civil War period brought Greenville new challenges and a change in social and economic prosperity. The town of Greenville quickly recovered from the anguish of the Civil War and Reconstruction. The city received its second railroad in 1872, the Richmond and Danville Air Line and the 1870's also saw the birth of Greenville's major business, the cotton textile industry. In 1874 and 1875, the Camperdown Mill was built in Greenville for weaving cotton.⁸ After several years of demonstrative success, these two experimental mills proved that Greenville could produce quality cloth with its good water supply and cheap labor. Other companies followed suit and by 1894 eight cotton mills were operating in Greenville County, the earliest being established in 1820 on the Enoree River.⁹ By 1902, this number had increased to fourteen and the mills brought prosperity and stability to Greenville.¹⁰ Greenville evolved into a small city as new businesses were established in the downtown area.

The Huguenot Mill complex above the falls was a large area containing two to three story masonry structures with Romanesque and



Camperdown Mills at the Reedy River Falls, ca. 1906

From A Greenville County Album
Courtesy Greenville County Library

Italianate architectural elements. Several of these buildings, now a part of the Reedy River Industrial Complex, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Another important mill complex within the city was Mills Mill which began operation in 1894 and was built in the Romanesque Revival style. Other notable buildings constructed at the turn of the century were the American Cigar Factory, a large four-story vernacular structure, and the Steam Power Plant, also a vernacular masonry structure.

A number of fine homes were built in Greenville during the Victorian era, however, few survive today. One of the finest residential homes extant is the Lanneau-Norwood house constructed in 1877 in the Second Empire style. It reflects the wealth and exuberance of industrial Greenville with its varying design and ornamentation.

The increase in wealth and the establishment of a streetcar system formed new residential neighborhoods.¹¹ The Hampton-Pinckney residential area, is the earliest intact neighborhood in Greenville. After the Hampton-Pinckney area was settled, another residential tract was being planned and developed along Pettigru Street. The environs of this area reflect the residents' recently obtained status and wealth from the affluence of the city and textile mills. Originally known as the "Boyce Lawn property" and located between East North Street and East Washington Street, this area of large residential properties was divided into smaller lots. The streets joining the lots were named after faculty members of the Furman Theological Seminary.¹² Several other residential neighborhoods evolved during these years.

As Greenville entered the new century, its steady growth and progress was being noted nationwide. In the Spanish American War, five regiments of National Guard troops from the New England region were camped within the vicinity of Greenville.¹³ Troops were again stationed near the city in World War I and the mills quickly turned out cloth for the war effort.¹⁴ The year 1917 saw the completion of Greenville's Textile Hall for the Southern Textile Exposition. Textile Hall was designed for the mills to exhibit textile machinery and products and it also served as a civic

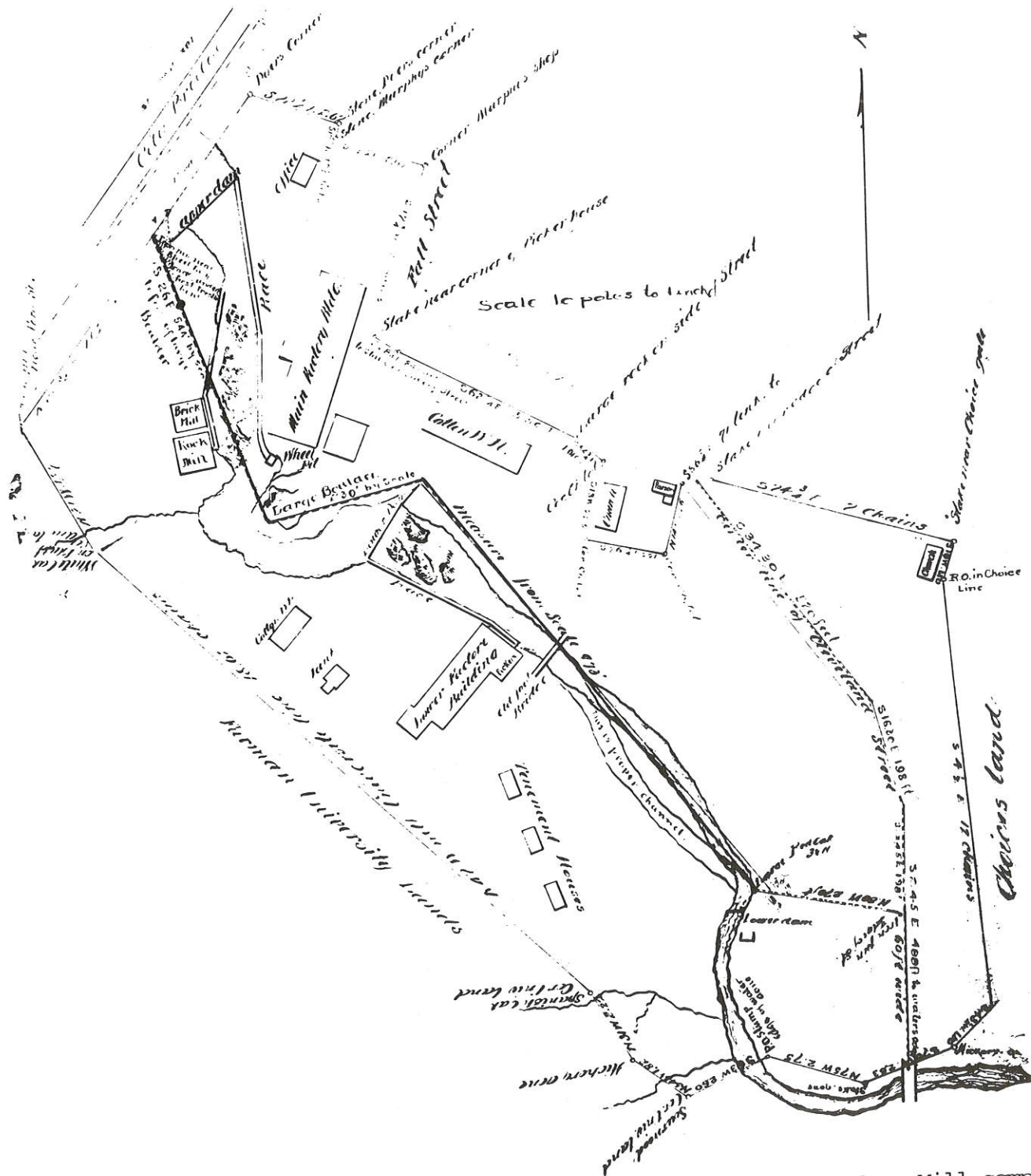
auditorium for the city of Greenville.¹⁵ The production of war materials boosted Greenville economically through the 1910's and into another building boom in the 1920's.

The growth of the residential areas was directly related to the expansion of the mills and the inner city businesses. In 1911, Greenville boasted 435 mercantile establishments, 9 banks, 42 churches, 7 colleges, 2 daily newspapers, 15 miles of street railways, 5 railroads, and 25,000 mill employees.¹⁶ The population of Greenville in 1910 numbered 15,700 while ten years later the city's population increased to 23,700.¹⁷ By 1920, Greenville had twenty mills each employing thousands of workers.¹⁸



Greenville Ladies Auxiliary campaigns for funds to establish city hospital, 1891

From A Greenville County Album
Courtesy Greenville County Library



Plat map of the Camperdown Mill complex, 1902
(Plat Book A page 79)

After 1920, Greenville experienced a building boom and the City prospered during the decade. In 1923, Greenville constructed approximately 110 residential structures and 220 houses were built in the suburbs.¹⁹ The Poinsett Hotel ("Carolina's Finest"), of twelve stories, was completed in 1925 and the ten-story Chamber of Commerce Building was finished the same year. South Carolina's largest furniture store and a theater were also built in Greenville in 1925.²⁰

Because of the mills and the growing economic base, Greenville was the second wealthiest city in South Carolina in 1920, although it ranked only third in population.²¹ By the mid-1920's, Greenville had developed into "the most progressive and prosperous city in South Carolina"²² and boastfully claimed to be the "Textile Center of the South".²³



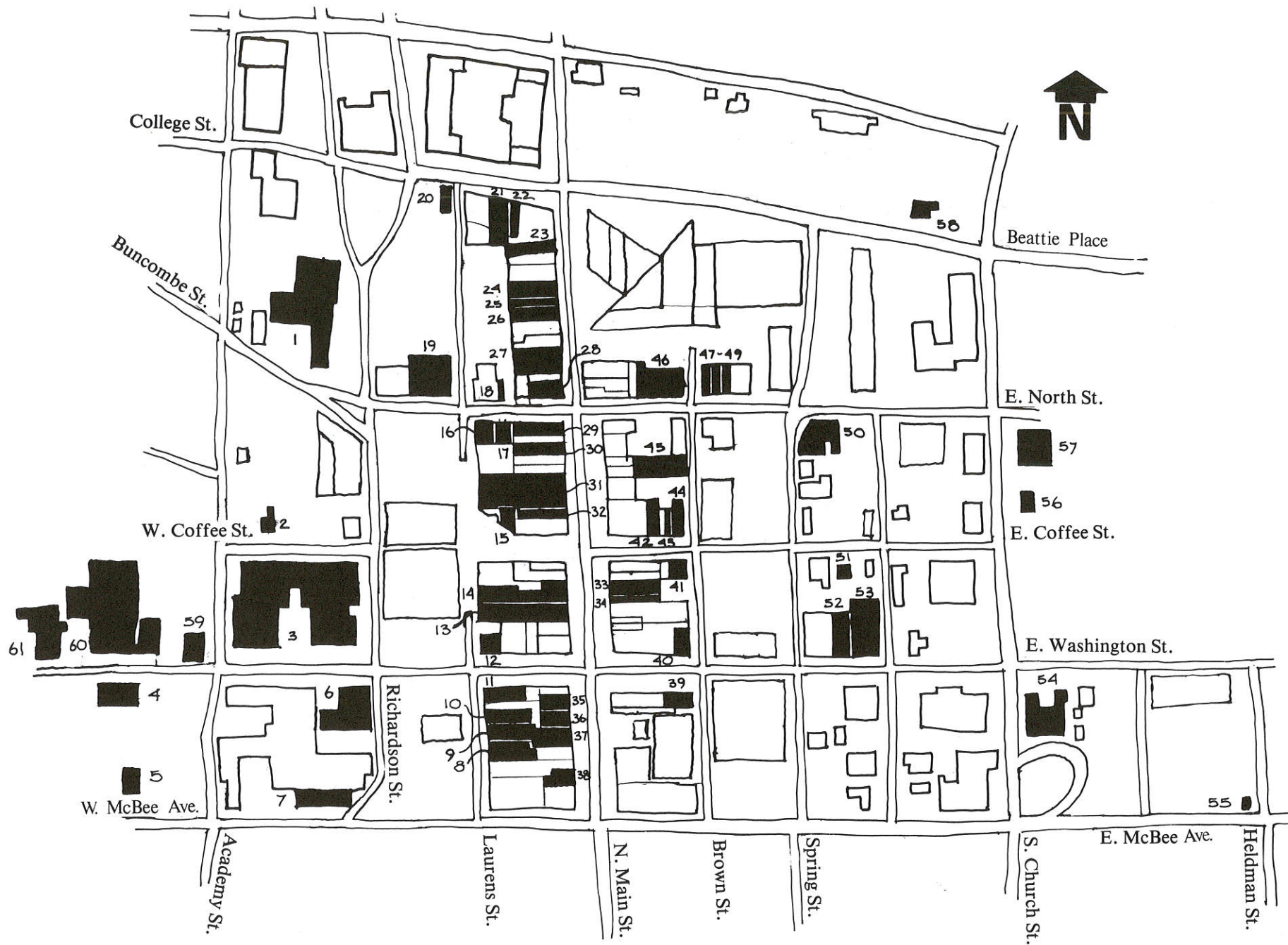
Residential Scene at West Washington and Butler, ca. 1890

From A Greenville County Album
Courtesy Greenville County Library

The 1920's also saw many new residential areas evolve in the city, the most notable of which was along James and Earle Streets north of downtown. Movement to this area began as early as 1900 but it wasn't until after 1920 that construction accelerated along these two streets. Several examples of Victorian architecture are found interspersed among large Colonial Revival homes and variations of the Bungalow house. The James-Earle Street area is an excellent showcase of varying architectural styles of the 1920's. Also indicative of the diverse taste in architecture of this era is the Gassaway Mansion located adjacent to East North Street. This eclectic structure was built between 1919 and 1924 and its Gothic tower and classic facade displays the free form design of that period.

After 1930, major construction in Greenville ceased for many years. Not until the 1950's did Greenville begin diversifying its economic base and attract new construction and industry. During the past decades, Greenville has grown progressively larger and new skyscrapers have been built in the downtown area. Today Greenville exhibits a blending of both new and old architectural styles in its commercial and residential areas.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT



North Central Business District

North Central Business District

The Greenville Central Business District north of McBee Avenue contains architecture reflective of the City's growth after 1900. Most buildings in this area are commercial structures of two to three stories in height. Almost all of the storefronts of these structures have been changed over time but original architectural details can often be found on the upper floors of buildings.

Ante-bellum structures in the north Central Business District are few in number. The most important of these are the Beattie House, Christ Church, and the First Presbyterian Church. The Beattie House, built in 1834, is an Italianate Style house which was moved to its present location in 1948. The Greenville woman's club has occupied the building for many years and have restored the interior. Christ Church and the First Presbyterian Church were both constructed in the Gothic Revival style in the 1850's and have been well preserved.

Much of downtown Greenville's Victorian era buildings were replaced during the building boom of the 1920's. Other turn-of-the-century buildings have been altered or covered with metal siding. Much of what remains is presently under utilized and it is hoped that rehabilitation efforts can improve the usefulness of the structures. Two fine Victorian storefronts are still present at 14 and 16 S. Main and exhibit a wide range of detailing. Other significant buildings are at 15-25 W. Washington and 4 W. Coffee.

The increase in textile manufacturing during the first World War had a major impact on the City. Population and commerce increased as the textile mills grew and prospered. The increase in trade caused many businessmen to erect new buildings in the downtown area. Today, much of the Central Business District contains buildings constructed between 1915 and 1930. The facades of the buildings constructed in this period are generally simpler in design than those built at the

turn-of-the century. Decoration is often limited to colored and inlaid brickwork, terra cotta panels, and a small overhanging cornice. Examples of this style of commercial architecture can be found at 11 College and 241 N. Main. Many other buildings in the downtown area also have similar exterior details.

In addition to the commercial structures in the north Central Business District, two other buildings, Textile Hall and the Davenport Apartments, also reflect the growth of the City. Textile Hall was built in 1917 for the Southern Textile Exposition Incorporated. The building was the first exposition facility for textile machinery in the Southeast and was used as a civic auditorium. The Davenport Apartments was the first apartment building in the city and it features a wide range of architectural details. Constructed in 1916, it continues to be used as an apartment building.

Over the years new construction has replaced many of downtown's older structures. Several large skyscrapers such as the Daniel Building are now dominate features of the downtown area and a new hotel and convention center are under construction. Despite this new development, there has been a decline in business activity as industry and commerce have moved to suburban locations. Economic development studies are underway to determine how best to re-stimulate the Central Business District and one of the recommendations is to urge rehabilitation of the existing 1900-1930 buildings. Future development may include the recycling and adaptive reuse of downtown Greenville's historic architecture.

1. Buncombe Street Methodist Church: Built in 1873 in the Greek Revival style, the portico is supported by paired Ionic columns. The three entranceways have pedimented surrounds. The tall windows on the side elevations are separated by pilasters.
2. 224 W. Coffee: This one-story late Victorian cottage has a small porch with pillars over the entranceway. The door has sidelights and a transom. The eave-line of this ca. 1900 house has bargeboard decoration.
3. First Presbyterian Church: Built in 1851 in the Gothic Revival style, the church has a tower with lancet openings, finials, and a tile roof. The steep gabled roof structure has buttresses and pointed arch stained glass windows. Other features include terra cotta inserts and elaborately carved double leaf doors.
4. W. Washington and Piedmont: The facade of this ca. 1925 building has a double leaf door with a transom. The windows have flat-arched lintels with end caps, and the stepped parapet has corbelled brick panels.
5. W. McBee and Piedmont: This two-story, ca. 1910 brick structure has flat-arched brick lintels.
6. Hotel Greenville: Seven stories in height, the hotel was constructed ca. 1920. The ground floor has arched openings and belt courses. The building has a large cornice with brackets and decorative panels. Presently vacant, it is hoped that the hotel will be used for housing in the future.
7. 210-214-216 W. McBee: Built ca. 1920 the building has arched openings and decorative brick bands. The parapet has a tin cornice.
8. 19 Laurens. Three stories in height the building dates ca. 1900 but the facade has been remodeled. It features large windows and a decorative cornice. The interior has an elaborate pressed tin ceiling.
9. 17 S. Laurens. This three-story ca. 1890 building has brick quoin-like pilasters and a stone elliptical arch with a small fanlight motif that spans the tops of the windows.
10. 15 S. Laurens. The ca. 1915 building features two-story brick paneled pilasters with capitals, transomed windows, decorative brick panels, flat-arched lintels and a cornice with modillions.
11. 15-23-25 W. Washington: This two-story ca. 1890 building has windows with one-over-one lights and one storefront has transomed windows. The building features a decorative cornice with scroll-like banding, egg and dart



Buncombe Street
Methodist Church



Hotel Greenville



17 S. Laurens



4 W. Coffee



molding and modillions.

12. 22-24 W. Washington. Built ca. 1900, the two-story commercial building has a remodeled facade with recessed panels and a large cornice with dentils.
13. 13 N. Main: The facade is Art Deco in style and has two vertical motifs with an S inscribed in a circular panel. The rear elevation on Laurens Street has brick pilasters and large elliptical arches above the windows, dating ca. 1900.
14. 15 N. Main: The Main Street facade of this building was remodeled in the Art Deco style in the 1920's. It features sharp, streamlined designing on the tile storefront. The facade facing Laurens Street is a Victorian storefront with brick pilasters dating from ca. 1900.
15. 4 W. Coffee: The facade of this restaurant features rounded-arched windows with one-over-one lights on the second floor, a belt course, string course, brick pilasters and a castellated parapet. The building dates ca. 1910.
16. 23 W. North: The windows on the second floor of this ca. 1910 building are grouped in sets of three and four in recessed panels. Above the windows is a denticulated cornice.
17. 17 W. North: The facade of this three-story structure has flat-arched lintels and diamond-shaped inserts. Built ca. 1920 the building has a stepped parapet.
18. 16 W. North: This two-story building, ca. 1895, has been altered on the first floor.

The windows on the second floor have flat-arched lintels with keystones and end stones. The building also has a decorative cornice with modillions.

19. 104 W. North: The first floor of this ca. 1920 building has been altered. The windows have flat-arched stone lintels and are divided between floors by recessed brick panels.
20. 101 College: ca. 1920, diamond-shaped glazed tile inserts, terra cotta string courses and parapet.
21. 17 W. College: This two-story building has decorative diamond-shaped glazed tile below the parapet. The interior has a pressed tin ceiling.
22. 11 College: The facade of this two-story ca. 1925 building has decorative glazed tile panels, a terra cotta belt course with egg and dart molding, and a cornice with dentils.
23. 241 N. Main: Built in 1925, the two-story building has a terra cotta belt course, string course, diamond-shaped brick panels and decorative panels with a lion's head motif.
24. 227-231 N. Main: The Fox Theatre was one of the earliest theatres in the downtown area. Although presently vacant this ca. 1925 structure still features its marquee and stainless steel doorways.
25. 225 N. Main: This two-story ca. 1925 commercial building features decorative brick and terra cotta panels.
26. 221 N. Main: The storefront and transom of the first floor have terra cotta decoration. The second floor of this ca. 1925 building has four windows in pairs with terra cotta and lintels.
27. 213 N. Main: This two-story ca. 1920 building has brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals on the first floor. The second floor windows have large, single light windows with decorative transoms. Other features include a stone belt course with egg and dart molding and decorative terra cotta panels.
28. 201-203-205-207 N. Main: Built ca. 1920, the building has large, single light windows with decorative transoms on the second floor. A parapet with stucco panels tops the structure.
29. 131 N. Main: ca. 1920, two-story structure with tall round-arched windows and keystones. The north elevation has rectangular windows on the first floor and segmental arched windows on the second floor.



11 College



221 N. Main



213 N. Main

30. 121-123 N. Main: Built ca. 1930, the building has an Art Deco facade with recessed panelling containing two arched windows.
31. 111 Main: Built ca. 1920, the building has decorative brick pilasters, a terra cotta cornice and a stepped parapet.
32. 109 N. Main: This two-story pre-1930 building has a terra cotta lined parapet. The storefront has been altered and the second floor covered.
33. 18 N. Main: This two-story ca. 1925 structure has metal casement-type windows grouped in pairs with decorative stone columns. The building features smooth ashlar quoins and stone belt courses.
34. 16 N. Main: The facade of this ca. 1930 building includes metal casement-type windows, stone belt courses, recessed brick panels and zig zag cornice band.
35. 8 S. Main: The second floor of this ca. 1905 building has three segmental arched windows with one-over-one lights.



36. 14 S. Main: Built ca. 1885 in the Romanesque Revival style, the building features arched windows on the second and third story. The

two central windows are outlined by an arch formed by flanking brick pilasters. The parapet contains an arcade. The interior of this building still features a pressed tin ceiling. This building and its next door neighbor are the most impressive Victorian storefronts remaining on Main Street.

37. 16 N. Main: The building on Main Street has brick quoin-like pilasters with capitals and brick spandrels between the second and third story windows. The latter windows have large keystones and are surmounted by a cornice with modillions and consoles.
38. 26 N. Main: Built ca. 1925 the facade is partially covered by glazed tile and features terra cotta panels.
39. 20-22-24 E. Washington: The one-story ca. 1900 building has brick pilasters and a corbelled parapet. The storefront has been altered.
40. 21 E. Washington: Built ca. 1900 the old Windsor Hotel is three stories in height and has segmental arched windows.
41. 18-22 E. Coffee: The ca. 1900 building has decorative brick bands and flat-arched stone lintels. The storefronts have been remodeled.
42. 13 E. Coffee: Built ca. 1920, this two-story brick building has decorative brick belt courses and string courses. The casement windows are divided by vertical tile panels and the parapet has stone, ball-shaped finials.
43. 17 E. Coffee: The second story windows of this ca. 1920 building are framed by brick banding and topped by a brick panel.
44. 21 E. Coffee: This three-story building was built ca. 1915 and has a wide stucco band on the parapet. The cornice has been removed.
45. 115 N. Brown: The facade of this ca. 1905 structure has segmental arched windows on the second floor. The first floor facade has a wide cornice.
46. 17-19-25-27 E. North: The building features decorative brick panels and polychromatic tile panels. The parapet of this 1921-22 building is topped by terra cotta tiles.
47. 103-105 E. North: This two-story ca. 1915 building has paired windows on the second floor and is topped by a wide cornice. The parapet has decorative brick panels.
48. 107 E. North: ca. 1915, paired windows on the second floor, wide cornice with paired brackets, decorative brick panels.



219 E. Washington



13 E. Coffee



402 E. Washington

49. 109 E. North: This two-story ca. 1920 brick building features brick panels and a parapet topped with a decorative band. The windows and door have been altered.
50. 206 E. North: The central doorway of this ca. 1910 two-story building has a pediment with paneled pilasters and is flanked by two projecting wings. The structure has a large cornice with modillions.
51. 210 E. Coffee: This two-story Federal style house, ca. 1835, has transoms above the doors. A vestibule with an arched opening was added later in the century. The windows have six-over-six lights and the gable roof has a boxed cornice with returns. It is one of the few ante-bellum structures remaining in the downtown area.
52. 211 E. Washington: ca. 1915, windows with one-over-one lights, flat-arched lintels, stepped parapet with diamond-shaped tile inserts.
53. 219 E. Washington: Built ca. 1930, this two-story building features brick pilasters, corbelled brick, a broken cornice, and diamond-shaped brick panels.
54. 402 E. Washington: The three-story, U-shaped Davenport Apartment building was constructed in 1915-1916 by Eugene Gilfillin and designed by J.L. Lawrence, a Greenville architect, for G.D. Davenport. Two one-story porches with stone elliptical arches and brick pillars frame the four entranceways on the facade. The interior court has three curvilinear gables with the name "Davenport" inscribed on a panel of the central gable. The Davenport was the earliest apartment building in the city.
55. 509 E. McBee: This late Victorian cottage, built ca. 1900, has a boxed cornice with decorative brackets. The porch and siding has been altered.
56. Christ Church Annex: Constructed in the Gothic style in 1852-1854, the brick structure has lancet windows and a steep pitched gable roof.
57. Christ Church: Greenville's oldest church building, Christ Church was designed by Rev. John DeWitt McCollough and built between 1852-1854 in the Gothic style. The brick spire with stone string courses and lancet windows has an unusual brick roof. The high pitched gable roof church has purlins, buttresses and lancet windows. The church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
58. Beattie House: Built in 1834, this Italianate



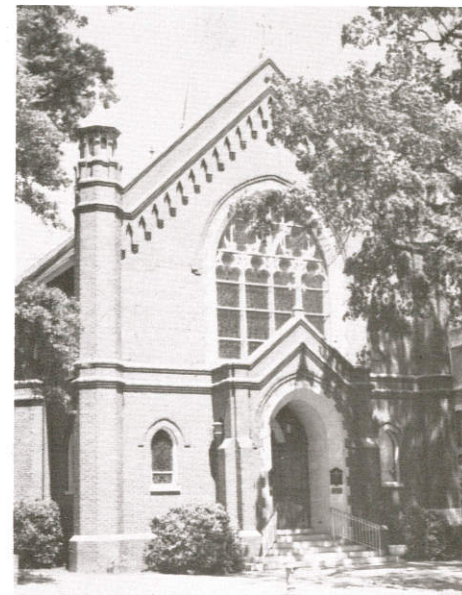
style house has a one-story porch with alternating large and small arched openings and paired pillars. The hipped roof structure has a projecting wall gable, and the cornice has brackets and dentils. The windows with one-over-one lights have hood molding with small brackets. This property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

59. 302 W. Washington: The windows of this ca. 1920 commercial building have been enclosed. The building features brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals, a belt course and decorative panels.

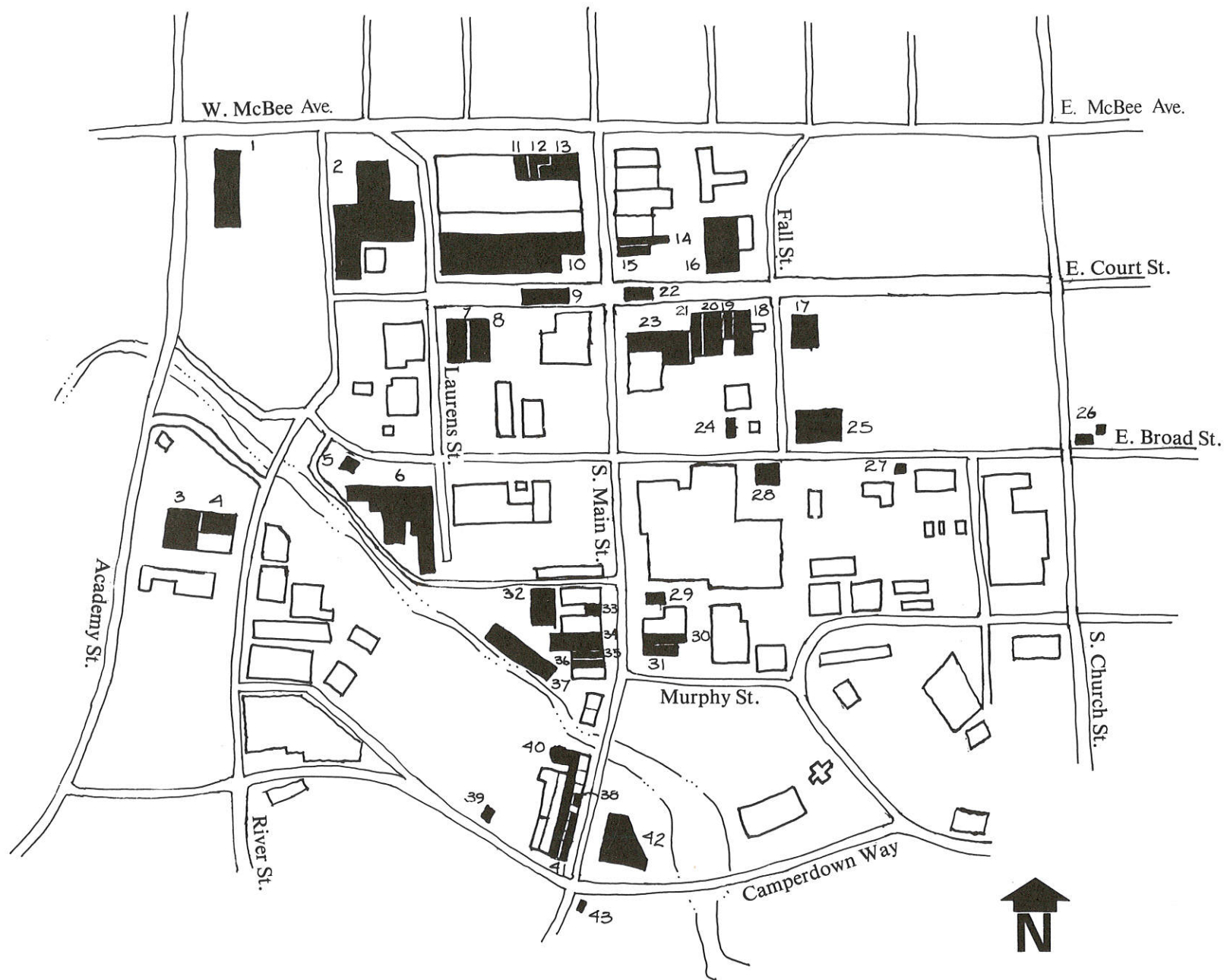


60. Textile Hall. Built in 1917, the five-story structure has three wide belt courses, decor-

ative brick panels and large paired brackets. The facade features a large curvilinear roof line. Textile Hall Auditorium was built in 1917 for the Southern Textile Exposition Incorporated. The building was the first exposition facility for textile machinery in the Southeast and was used as a civic auditorium.



61. St. Mary's Catholic Church: This Gothic Revival church was built in 1903. The facade, remodeled ca. 1960, has lancet windows, a belt course and arched towers. The brick structure has a three-story spire and decorative brickwork.



South Central Business District

South Central Business District

The south Central Business District contains the most important concentration of historic commercial architecture in the City. The mill buildings along the Reedy River are a major untapped resource in the downtown area and their adaptive reuse should be a major goal of future development.

Greenville had its beginnings along the falls of the Reedy River. The speed and power of the falls were a significant factor in the founding of the City at this site. Grist mills were located here in the early 1800's and in 1835 a wagon and carriage factory began operation by the falls. By the 1850's the Greenville Coach Factory was the largest in the south and employed 100 men. This factory complex was in continuous operation until 1914 and its blacksmith shop, paint shop, and hardware store still remain and are part of the Reedy River Industrial Complex which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

During the 1870's textile mills began operation near the falls and the Camperdown Mill complex was a major center of activity in the city. In 1882, the Huguenot Mill company began operation and it too was an important textile complex. The Mill's main building and office also remain and are part of the Reedy River Complex. Altogether, six buildings survive from the industrial complex which lined the Reedy River at the turn-of-the-century and they constitute an important resource for the City.

The 1920's witnessed another major period of growth and this can be seen in the buildings along Main, E. Broad and E. Court. The Poinsett Hotel, Chamber of Commerce Building (also known as North Greenville College Building), A.M.E. Benevolent Temple, and County Court House are all fine examples of early 20th century architecture. Built in 1916, the County Court House has an elaborate facade with Beaux Arts detailing. The Poinsett Hotel and the Chamber of Commerce Building were two of the early high

rise structures in the city and they have classic decoration and cut stonework. Black businessmen built the A.M.E. Benevolent Temple on East Broad in 1922 and the building has continued to be an important part of local Black history. These buildings are another significant resource in the City and are being studied for future rehabilitation possibilities.

The south Central Business District has enormous potential for future restoration projects. There has been great interest expressed in the proposed "Textile Place" project which would re-develop the historic buildings along the Reedy River into a museum-shopping center complex. A feasibility study for the creation of "Textile Place" was completed in 1979 by a Boston planning firm. However, funding for the project did not materialize and the "Textile Place" concept continues to be on hold at the present time. It is hoped that financing for "Textile Place" or a similar redevelopment project will be available in the future and the potential of the Reedy River complex be realized.



1. 223 W. McBee: The facade of this two-story building has two central arched windows with keystones and end stones. Built ca. 1900, the building features corbelled brickwork and a stepped parapet.
2. Downtown Baptist Church: This Greek Revival church was built as the First Baptist Church in 1857. The monumental portico with attenuated Ionic columns rests on a podium. The church has pedimented entryways, pilasters on the sides and a large spire. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
3. 1 Utility: The ca. 1920 warehouse has been altered. The segmental arched windows have been bricked in.
4. River and Cox: This ca. 1910 brick warehouse has segmental arched windows and a parapet.



Downtown Baptist Church
W. McBee Ave.



5. 123 W. Broad: The Huguenot Mill Office was built ca. 1895 in the Italianate style. Exterior features include rounded arched window hood molding and modillions on the cornice. The two-story building is part of the Reedy River Industrial Complex which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It presently houses the Greenville County Historic Preservation Commission.

6. Broad and Laurens: The Huguenot Mill is an F-shaped two-story brick cotton mill constructed in 1882. The dominating feature of the mill is a three-story square tower at the northeast corner of the building. The interior has been altered several times to accommodate later manufacturing companies. The windows of the structure have been bricked in and it presently houses a garment outlet store. It too is part of the Reedy River Industrial Complex.

7. 35 W. Court: The Carolina Supply Co. building was constructed ca. 1915. The four-story structure is unaltered and has a wide cornice above the storefront. The windows have keystones, and the stepped parapet has a large cornice with terra cotta panels on the pilasters.

8. 35 Court: This two-story brick structure, built in 1919, has a corbelled brick parapet. The storefront has been altered.

9. Greenville County Court House: Built in 1916 in the Beaux Arts style, the building has paired Ionic columns on the second and third story facade. The first floor has a water table and is topped by a wide belt course. The parapet has a wide stone cornice with modillions.



Huguenot Mill



Carolina Supply Co.



Greenville County Court House



10. 120 S. Main: Built in 1925 at a cost of \$1.5 million, the Poinsett Hotel was designed by W.L. Stoddard, a New York hotel architect, and J.E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville. The Poinsett is a twelve-story high rise building which features classic detailing. The verticality of the building is broken by horizontal bands of belt courses, cornices and terra cotta panels. The ground floor is highlighted by round-arched windows extending two floors in height. The roof floor, which tops the structure, is formed by a row of terra cotta panels between transomed windows. This row caps a band of windows with decorative brick panels. The building presently serves as apartments for the elderly.

11. 15 W. McBee: The second and third story windows of this ca. 1925 structure have been bricked in. The building features tall brick pilasters with decorative capitals, brick banding, string courses, diamond-shaped tiles and long window sills with brackets.

12. 11 W. McBee: The facade of this ca. 1925 building features tall brick pilasters with decorative capitals, brick banding, string courses and brackets.

13. First National Bank: This two-story Art Deco building was built ca. 1930. The windows and doorway have elaborate grill-work coverings, and the doorway has a smooth granite surround. The building has decorative horizontal bands of fretwork and dentils.

14. 121 S. Main: This two-story building, ca. 1910, has segmental arched windows on the second floor. The first and second floors are divided by a small brick and stone cornice and the parapet has a wide cornice.

15. 123 S. Main: This two-story ca. 1925 building has a stone belt course, decorative brick banding and a castellated parapet.

16. 402 E. Court: The four-story, rectangular building was built in 1903 for the American Improvement Company by Ebaugh and Ebaugh and was known as the cigar factory. The doors and windows have segmental arched openings. Each of the window openings contain two double hung sash windows that are divided by pilaster-like mullions and have six-over-nine lights.

17. John Wesley United Methodist Church: Built in 1900 in the Gothic Revival style, the church has lancet windows with stone surrounds and brick labels. The church has a large spire with a hipped roof and finials. The church has been recently restored and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

18. 30 E. Court: Built ca. 1925, this one-story brick structure has brick banding and two large rounded finials mounted on the parapet.



402 E. Court



John Wesley
United Methodist Church



North Greenville College Building

19. 26 E. Court: Built ca. 1925, this one-story brick structure has brick banding and a stepped parapet.

20. 22 E. Court: The top of this two-story brick structure has plain brick spandrels. The front door of this ca. 1925 building has an arched opening.

21. 20 E. Court: Built ca. 1925, this two-story brick structure has a tin cornice with dentils and paired brackets.

22. Chamber of Commerce Building, now the N-G-C-Building: The ten-story rectangular building was constructed in 1925 at a cost of \$250,000. The ground floors are characterized by a stone belt course and cornice. The brick structure is laid in Flemish bond and the first floor has smooth ashlar stone quoins. The central entryway has a stone surround and entablature of decorative stonework with paneled pilasters and carved motifs of eagles. The roof floor displays such elements as round arched windows with stone surrounds and keystones and stone belt courses containing transomed windows and stone panels. The building is capped by a wide cornice with large modillions, acroteria, and antefixae.

23. 207 S. Main: This two-story brick building, ca. 1905, has a corbelled cornice above the storefront. The second floor windows have segmental arches and are topped by a tin cornice and tiled parapet.

24. 25 E. Broad: This two-story brick building has windows with one-over-one lights on the second floor. A denticulated cornice is above the windows of this ca. 1925 building.



25. Broad and Falls: Built in 1922, the A.M.E. Working

Benevolent Temple and Professional Building is a three-story, brick structure with a steel super-structure. The ground floor is composed of storefronts with multi-light transoms. The third floor is separated from the second floor by a concrete belt course and has rounded-arched windows. This building has been a major focal point for the black community in Greenville and plans are underway for its restoration.

26. Duke Power Steam Plant: This plant consists of two buildings constructed ca. 1890. The larger building served as a coal-fueled, steam-powered electric generating plant. The one-story, rectangular brick building has rounded arch window and door openings. The arched openings are separated by brick pilasters. The gable roof has a parapet wall with tile coverings, copper finials and a slate finish. The second building, ca. 1890, is a two-story rectangular brick structure originally used as offices for the power company. The building has a low pitched gable roof with large wooden tie-beams and sleepers that project through the wall and support the eaves.



Duke Power Steam Plant

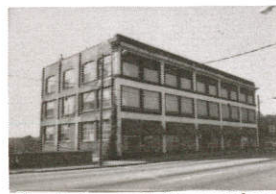
27. 122 E. Broad: This one-story clapboard structure, ca. 1895, has a one-story porch with turnposts, balusters and decorative brackets.
28. 32 E. Broad: The Old County Jail, built ca. 1920, has windows with one-over-one lights and heavy flat-arched lintels. The first and second floors are separated by recessed panels and a belt course. The recessed entranceway has Doric columns and the tile roof has a wide cornice with modillions.
29. 415 S. Main: Built ca. 1930 in an elaborate medieval motif, this gas station has corner turrets with conical roofs. The angled wings have gable roofs with flared eaves.
30. 421 S. Main: The facade of this ca. 1925 building has been altered. Its features include flat-arched brick lintels and a stepped parapet.
31. 423 S. Main: Two stories in height, the ca. 1920 structure has diamond-shaped glazed tiles and terra cotta belt courses and cornices. Other features include decorative terra cotta panels and a stepped parapet.
32. S. Main and Reedy River: Built ca. 1850 as a blacksmith shop for the Greenville Coach Factory, this building is one of the oldest remaining structures in the downtown area. It is a three-and-a-half-story brick building with rectangular windows and wooden lintels. Presently vacant, the structure is a part of the Reedy River Industrial Complex.



Old County Jail



415 S. Main



S. Main and Camperdown

33. 416 S. Main: Two stories in height, this brick building was built ca. 1925. The storefront has a plain cornice with a denticulated second story cornice.
34. 418-422 S. Main: The Markley Hardware Store is a two-story commercial structure built ca. 1910. It originally served as a retail hardware store for the Markley Carriage Factory. The building features decorative brick banding, diamond-shaped glazed tiles and a large cornice with modillions. The interior has an elaborate pressed tin ceiling. The building has been restored as an antique shop and is part of the Reedy River Industrial Complex.
35. 428 S. Main: This two-story brick building, ca. 1920, has decorative brick banding, a cornice with egg and dart molding and paired brackets.
36. 430 S. Main: This ca. 1920 unaltered building has structural glass on the storefront and a stepped parapet.
37. S. Main and Reedy River: Built ca. 1910, the Markley Carriage Factory Paint Shop is a two-story brick structure with large arched windows. The flat roof features a square cupola at its center. The building has been vacant for many years and is part of the Reedy River Industrial Complex.
38. 528 S. Main: The storefront and windows of this two-story ca. 1910 building have been altered. The structure features a tin cornice with dentils, brick spandrels, a corbelled cornice and pilasters with terra cotta capitals.
39. 24 W. Camperdown: This one-story hipped roof house, built ca. 1915, has a recessed entranceway. The windows have decorative vertical panes over one light and are topped by a weather board frieze.
40. 6 W. Camperdown: Built ca. 1900, this one-and-a-half-story brick building has rounded-arch windows and doors of which most have been bricked in. The building has a skylight extending the length of the building.
41. 532-534-540 S. Main: The altered storefronts of this ca. 1910 structure have cornices with dentils. The facade is divided into four sections by pilasters and topped by a cornice with dentils and paired brackets and corbelled brick panels.
42. S. Main and Camperdown: The Traxler Building is an unusual three-story, five-sided building constructed ca. 1910. The building features decorative brick banding and arched windows. Presently vacant, the structure is a part of the Reedy River Industrial Complex.



43. 615 S. Main: Falls Cottage is a two-story brick structure with a stucco exterior. Built ca. 1850 in the Federal style, the door and windows have segmental arch brick lintels. The central door has a triple light transom. The cottage presently houses the offices of the Greenville Arts Council and is part of the Reedy River Falls Historic Park and Greenway which has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

THE NEIGHBORHOODS



The Hampton-Pinckney Neighborhood

The Hampton-Pinckney Neighborhoods

The most substantial concentration of residential Victorian architecture in Greenville is found in the Hampton-Pinckney neighborhood. This neighborhood was originally part of the large estate of Vardry McBee who had a major role in Greenville's early development. McBee deeded to his son, W. P. McBee, 12 acres of land who built the house located at 21 Pinckney Street. After W. P. McBee's death in 1860 and V. McBee's in 1864 and as children began to marry, they traded lots in their inherited property to build their homes near their widowed mother. L. M. McBee built at 300 Hampton, M. P. McBee Landrum at 314, Loula McBee Briggs at 326, Frank McBee at 402. During most of the late 19th century, the area continued to be the gardens and grounds of the McBee family.

The lands of the McBee family began to be subdivided around 1890, into residential lots. Houses began being constructed along Hampton Avenue and by the early 1900's, many substantial houses had been built and the area was served by a trolley car system. The existing architecture along Hampton reflects the exuberance and decoration typical of the Victorian period. The Morgan-James house at 317 Hampton and the Geer house at 309 Hampton are fine examples of Queen Anne style architecture. Classic Revival detailing is present at the Briggs-Grady house at 326 Hampton and the Gallivan house at 308 Hampton. Even the modest Victorian cottages at 506 and 414 Hampton have elaborate gingerbread decoration. Many other homes along Hampton display varied designs from the turn-of-the-century.

Subdivision of the area along Pinckney Street did not occur until 1902, and the homes on this block are typical of the transitional styles of late Victorian architecture. The Neo-Classic style is reflected in many of the houses along Pinckney such as the Walker house at 20 Pinckney and Gallivan house at 22 Pinckney. The McGee house at 10 Pinckney has elements of the Stick style and several Bungalow style houses are also located along Pinckney Street. Together with Hampton, these two streets contain

the best concentration of Victorian residential styles in the city.

In recent years, the Hampton-Pinckney neighborhood encountered problems as residents moved to other parts of the city and the housing in the area began to deteriorate. During the early 1970's, this trend began to be reversed and in 1973 the Hampton-Pinckney Property Owners Association was formed to promote the general welfare of the neighborhood. Soon after the creation of the Association, the neighborhood was designated as a Community Development Area and received funding assistance to improve sidewalks and street lighting. Another significant step was the listing of the Hampton-Pinckney Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

Restoration efforts are continuing in the Hampton-Pinckney neighborhoods and surrounding areas are being proposed for re-development as well. The Hampton-Pinckney neighborhood attests to the economic and cultural benefits which result from inner-city revitalization.



Holy Trinity
Anglican Church

1. Holy Trinity Anglican Church: 1914, one-story stone structure with gable slate roof. The Gothic Revival building has buttresses, lancet windows, a parapet and a projecting entranceway topped by an oculus window.
2. 717 Buncombe: Built ca. 1915, the two-story house has paired windows and asbestos siding.
3. 711 Buncombe: This two-story, ca. 1920 house features a one-story porch with plain pillars and multi-light windows.
4. 318 Lloyd: ca. 1930, one-story brick structure. Brick porch posts.
5. 312 Lloyd: ca. 1915, two-story brick structure with hipped roof. An imposing one-story wraparound porch with attenuated Tuscan columns, modillions and central pediment adorns the facade. The central

doorway has a multi-light transom and the windows have small diamond-shaped panes.

6. 306 Lloyd: ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with asbestos siding and a gable roof. The house has a large shed roof dormer window with exposed brackets.
7. 313 Lloyd: ca. 1920, one-story frame structure with shingle siding and a gable roof. The facade of this Bungalow is composed of a one-story porch with pillars. Other features include a central interior chimney, purlin brackets and exposed rafters.
8. 307 Lloyd: ca. 1900, one-story frame structure remodeled in the Bungalow style with clapboard siding and hipped roof. A one-story porch, with stone piers and tapered panelled pillars spans the facade and forms a porte cochere on the north elevation.
9. 305 Lloyd: ca. 1900, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof. The facade has a projecting polygonal bay with a gable roof and is flanked by a modest porch with pillars.
10. 301 Lloyd: ca. 1925, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with gable roof. The Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick tapered pillars, wide eaves, and purlin brackets.
11. 38 Pinckney: This one-story hipped roof house, built ca. 1905, has a one-story porch with paired pillars on brick piers and a plain balustrade. The central doorway has a transom and sidelights.
12. 36 Pinckney: The Glover House was built ca. 1915, in the Bungalow style. The house features leaded glass transoms and sidelights and a one-story porch with tapered pillars and brick piers.
13. 34 Pinckney: This two-story frame house, built in 1905, by C. O. Hobbs, has a one-story wraparound porch and porte cochere with tapered paneled pillars and brick piers. Asbestos siding has been added to the house.
14. 30 Pinckney: Built ca. 1905, the one-story house has asbestos siding.
15. 28 Pinckney: This two-story brick house has a one-story wraparound porch and porte cochere with paired pillars on brick piers. The doors of this ca. 1907 house have transoms. The house was enlarged in 1919 by Jameson and McKoy.



22 Pinckney



18 Pinckney



30 Pinckney

16. 26 Pinckney: A one-story porch with a pediment, plain pillars and turned balusters wraps around the facade and side of the two-story Houston House. Aluminum siding has been added to the ca. 1904 house.

17. 22 Pinckney: Built in 1905, by Dan J. Gullivan, this house has a one-story porch with paired Ionic columns on brick piers, a plain balustrade and a denticulated cornice. The shingle sided structure has a central two-story polygonal bay and leaded glass sidelights.
18. 20 Pinckney: Built in 1909 by Mrs. T. A. Walker, the house has a one-story wrap-around porch with attenuated Tuscan columns, plain balusters and a denticulated cornice. The porch is topped by a balcony with Tuscan columns and plain balusters.
19. 18 Pinckney: The Earle House, built in 1918, features a gambrel roof and a small one-story porch with Tuscan columns. A one-story polygonal bay is located on the side elevation.
20. 14 Pinckney: The two-story Wells House has a one-story porch and porte cochere with brick piers. The ca. 1905 house has scrolled brackets under the cornice.
21. 12 Pinckney: Built ca. 1900, the two-story structure has a one-story porch with Tuscan columns. The house has been covered by asbestos siding.



22. 10 Pinckney: The McGee House, built ca. 1913, in a vernacular stick style, has

two porches with Tuscan columns and stone piers. One porch has a balcony with turned balusters and the other has a gable roof with exposed beams. The house features sills and studs as decorative "stick work".

23. 6 Pinckney: This two-story, ca. 1920 structure has a one-story wraparound porch with large Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade.
24. 213 Butler: The two-story Louis Burdell Houston House built in 1904 features a small pedimented portico above the offset doorway and a boxed cornice with modillions.
25. 7 Pinckney: Built in 1904-05, this two-story structure has transomed doorways, Tuscan porch columns and aluminum siding.
26. 9 Pinckney: The one-and-a-half-story hipped roof Sirrine House has large projecting gable dormers. Built ca. 1905, the house has a one-story porch with stuccoed posts and plain balusters.
27. 11 Pinckney: This two-story brick house features a one-story porch with paneled pillars, a double-leaf doorway with a transom, and an oriel and bay window. Designed by H. Lee Meader, the house was built in 1907.



28. 17 Pinckney: Built in 1908, the two-and-a-half-story Rickman House has a one-story wraparound porch and a gazebo with a tent roof. The structure features paired porch columns, a plain balustrade and paneled chimneys and projecting gambrels.



29 Pinckney



Central Baptist Church
37 Pinckney



506 Hampton

29. 21 Pinckney: The William Pinckney McBee house is a one-and-a-half-story structure, built ca. 1834. It has a one-story porch with a central pediment and porte cochere. The central doorway has a transom and sidelights.
30. 23 Pinckney: A one-story porch with tapered pillars and brick piers spans the facade of this ca. 1915 two-story house. The central door is flanked by Tuscan columns.
31. 27 Pinckney: This two-story, hipped roof Bungalow was built ca. 1920. The house features a wraparound porch with pillars and plain balusters and a projecting gable with modillions.
32. 29 Pinckney: Two-and-a-half-stories in height, the Dr. Anderson House has a one-story porch with a central pediment and Tuscan columns. Built ca. 1913, the shingle and clapboard structure has a Palladian window in the gable end.
33. 31 Pinckney: Built ca. 1925, this two-story brick structure features a one-story central pavilion with a fanlight above the door. One story wings with fanlights flank the house.
34. Central Baptist Church, 37 Pinckney: Built in 1904 in the Gothic Revival style, the structure has a castellated tower with tall buttresses. Other features include entranceways with stone surrounds, Gothic arch windows and stepped parapets.
35. 516 Hampton: ca. 1890, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a gable roof. A projecting gable with shingles in the gable field form a pavilion. Other features include a boxed cornice, turned balusters, and porch pillars.
36. 514 Hampton: ca. 1890, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a gable roof. The facade is dominated by a projecting bay and flanked by a one-story porch with a denticulated pediment.
37. 508 Hampton: ca. 1920, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a gable roof. The facade consists of a one-story porch with brick piers, tapered pillars and balusters.
38. 506 Hampton: ca. 1900, one-story frame structure with asbestos siding and a gable roof. The facade of this Eastlake style house consists of a one-story porch with ornate carved brackets and topped by a central gable wall dormer.

39. 416 Hampton: This one-story hipped roof structure has transoms above the doors. Built ca. 1900, the porch has wrought-iron posts and balustrades.

40. 414 Hampton: A one-story porch with turned posts, balusters, brackets and spindled frieze spans the facade of this one-and-a-half-story Victorian Cottage. Built ca. 1900, the house has shingled gable ends.

41. 412 Hampton: The Lineberger House, built ca. 1900, has two projecting gables that forms the facade. The front porch has been remodeled.

42. 408 Hampton: Built ca. 1920, the Walker-Monroe house has a one-story porch with brick piers and tapered wooden pillars. The central door has sidelights.

43. 402 Hampton: Two stories in height, the F. B. McBee House, ca. 1860, has a wraparound porch with pillars and a central projecting gable with dentils and decorative brackets. The central door has a transom and sidelights, and the windows have six-over-six lights with pedimented window heads.



44. 326 Hampton: The Briggs House, ca. 1905, has a one-story porch and porte cochere with Tuscan columns, balustrade and modillions. The central doorway with sidelights and a transom is framed by pilasters and an entablature with dentils. Other features include quoins, a bracketed cornice and paneled chimneys.

- 44a. 322 Hampton: One-story brick house, built 1840 and remodeled in 1912.



320 Hampton



314 Hampton



308 Hampton



309 Hampton

45. 320 Hampton: This two-story Eastlake style house, ca. 1890, has a three-quarter wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters. The projecting gables have small Palladian window motifs.

46. 318 Hampton: Built in 1916, the Moran House features transomed windows and doors. The structure also has Tuscan porch columns and exposed rafters.

47. 314 Hampton: Built in 1874 by Chevis M. Landrum, the eclectic house features a one-story porch and porte cochere with Ionic columns grouped in threes on brick piers and turned balusters. A large gable dormer with shingles and an arched motif above the windows projects from the gambrel roof.

48. 312 Hampton: This 1912 Bungalow has a projecting gable forming a porch with tapered pillars. The gables have post and beam bargeboards.

49. 308 Hampton: The Gallivan House is a two-and-a-half-story brick structure built ca. 1905. The hipped roof structure with flared eaves has projecting gables with Palladian windows and modillions. The windows have leaded glass transoms.

50. 207 Butler: ca. 1925, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with weatherboard siding. The main feature of this Bungalow is a one-story porch with brick piers and tapered pillars.

51. 209 Butler: ca. 1910, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and hipped roof. A one-story wraparound porch composed of attenuated Tuscan columns grouped in pairs with balusters and modillions adorns the facade.

52. 309 Hampton: The Geer-Mahon house, a two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne house built in 1894, has a polygonal corner tower and a wraparound porch with a spindled frieze and decorative brackets. The house has been altered by the addition of asbestos siding and wrought iron porch posts and balustrade.

53. 313 Hampton: The Lipscomb House, ca. 1897, is a two-story frame structure with a wraparound porch. The brick porch pillars and aluminum siding have been added to the house.

54. 317 Hampton: Built in 1895, in the Eastlake style, the two-story Morgan-James house has a wraparound porch with turned posts, balusters and brackets and a



gazebo. The gable ends have decorative bargeboards. The house is painted in the multi-colored fashion of the 1890's.

55. 321 Hampton: This two-story ca. 1890 house has a wraparound porch with balustrade and Tuscan columns. Other features include shingles in the gable ends, decorative eave brackets and corbelled chimney caps.
56. 325 Hampton: Formerly the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Bible Presbyterian Church was built in 1919. The two-story brick church has large pilasters that form stepped parapets.
57. 105 Hudson: ca. 1900, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding and hipped roof. The facade consists of a one-story porch with Tuscan columns with a pediment above the entranceway.
58. 109 N. Hudson: ca. 1925, one-story frame structure with aluminum siding and hipped roof. The Bungalow features a screened-in porch and exposed rafters.
59. 405 Hampton: The Frank Galloway House, built ca. 1917, is a two-and-a-half-story structure with a one-story porch. Topped by a large segmental pediment and balustrade, the porch has brick pillars and arched openings. The central door has a stone surround with quoins.
60. 409 Hampton: Built ca. 1925 in the Bungalow style, the one-and-a-half-story brick house has a one-story porch that covers part of the facade. The



411 Hampton



415 Hampton



517 Hampton

porch has brick piers, tapered brick pillars and a brick parapet.

61. 411 Hampton: The ca. 1890 Bailey House is a two-story frame house with a projecting gable forming a polygonal bay. The two-story bay is flanked by a one-story porch with turned posts and balusters.
62. 415 Hampton: Built in 1887, Mattoon Presbyterian Church features a hipped overdoor with decorative trim and brackets, window hood molding, buttresses with stone weatherings, and a large fanlight motif above the central windows of the facade.
63. 503 Hampton: ca. 1910, two-story frame structure with asbestos siding and hipped roof. Central projecting pavilion on facade.
64. 505 Hampton: ca. 1905, two-story frame structure with aluminum siding and a hipped roof. A one-story porch with attenuated Tuscan columns spans the facade.
65. 507 Hampton: ca. 1915, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a gable roof.
66. 517 Hampton: This two-and-a-half-story, ca. 1900 house has a one-story wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and brick piers. The central gable wall dormer has three windows forming a round arch. The central door has side-lights, corner lights and a transom.
67. 109 Lloyd: ca. 1900, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and gable roof. A one-story porch with brick piers and tapered pillars spans the facade.
68. 105 Lloyd: ca. 1910, two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof. It has a one-story wrap-around porch with attenuated Tuscan columns and turned balusters.
69. 103 Lloyd: ca. 1910, two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and gable roof. It features a one-story porch with pillars and balusters.
70. 212 Asbury: Built ca. 1910, the two-story clapboard structure served for many years as a boarding house for traveling black entertainers. Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, and Ethel Waters are just a few of the many distinguished guests who

have stopped here. The house features a large porch and porte cochere with Tuscan columns.



71. 213 Asbury: One-and-a-half-stories in height, the clapboard structure, ca. 1910, has projecting gables and a gable dormer with shingles. The facade gable has a fanlight motif with bargeboard. The porch has tapered pillars on brick piers.
72. 101 Lloyd: ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingle siding. This Bungalow has a one-story porch with pillars and plain balusters. The gable roof structure also has purlin brackets.
73. 118 Asbury: ca. 1900, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding and gable roof. A projecting gable forms a protruding bay and is flanked by a one-story porch with tapered pillars and turned balusters.
74. 14 Asbury: ca. 1920, one-story brick structure which was originally used as a school house. The entrance features a portico with pediment, dentils, and square columns. The building is currently vacant.
75. 10 Asbury: ca. 1910, one-story frame structure with asbestos siding and a hipped roof. The one-story porch has been altered.
76. 8 Asbury: ca. 1895, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and



8 Asbury

gable roof. The facade is dominated by a one-story porch with plain pillars and a central gable dormer with spindled bargeboard. Other features include a one-story square bay on the south facade, boxed cornice with returns and one central interior brick chimney.



77. 109 Butler: Built ca. 1895, this two-and-a-half-story frame structure has clapboard siding and a hipped roof. This Eastlake style house features a one-story wraparound porch with attenuated Tuscan columns, turned balusters and a pedimented entranceway. It has recently been restored.
78. 110 Butler: ca. 1925, two-story brick structure with a hipped tile roof. The doorway is flanked by sidelights and pilasters forming a pediment with a fanlight motif. The wide eaves have modillions grouped in pairs.
79. 231 Hampton: ca. 1900, two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a jerkinhead roof. The facade is dominated by a one-story porch with pillars and plain balusters.
80. 204 Butler: ca. 1920, two-story brick house with a stuccoed second story and slate roof.
81. 300 Butler: This two-story brick house has tapered porch columns, stone window sills, and a dormer window.
82. 8 Whitner: This two-story, square house has a hipped roof with flared eaves. The doors have sidelights and transoms. The house dates ca. 1905.



8 Whitner

83. 14 Whitner: Built ca. 1895, the hipped roof structure has projecting gables with boxed cornices. The one-story porch was altered ca. 1925 in the Bungalow style.

84. 435 Buncombe: This two-story house, ca. 1910, has a central pavilion and a one-story porch with Tuscan columns. The house features sidelights, wide eaves and modillions.

85. 427 Buncombe: A one-story porch with paneled pillars and decorative capitals spans the facade of this two-story house. Built ca. 1915, the house has shingle siding and modillions.

86. 421 Buncombe: Built ca. 1905, this late Victorian structure features two polygonal bays, a central doorway with sidelights and an entablature and shingles in the gable ends. The porch on the facade has attenuated Tuscan columns and a balustrade.

87. 311 Buncombe: The first floor of this ca. 1900 late Victorian house has clapboard siding and the one-half story above has shingle siding. The central door is flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom and hipped overdoor. The gable end has a transomed oriel window.



435 Buncombe





●●● Proposed Historic District



The James and Earle Street Neighborhoods

The James and Earle Street Neighborhoods

The James and Earle Street neighborhoods evolved around the large estate of the Earle family. Col. Elias Earle moved to Greenville County in the late 18th century and acquired lands to the north of the city. In 1813, Earle sold much of his property to Henry Middleton of Charleston who built the home at 310 W. Earle known as "Whitehall" as his summer residence. Middleton later sold this house back to the Earle family and their descendants have continued to occupy the house. The area along James Street was also Earle property after 1834, when 33 acres were bought by Elias Drayton Earle. Earle acquired not only the land but a house at 107 James Street. The exact construction date of this house is not known, but it is believed to have been on the site by 1826 and possibly as early as 1810. Both the Elias Earle house and "Whitehall" are important landmarks in the city and have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The land along James Street was the first area to be subdivided by the Earle family. By the late 19th century, lots had been sold and the Victorian style houses at 100 and 102 James were constructed. The area near the intersection of James and Buncombe was not subdivided until later and most of these homes are of the ca. 1920 Colonial Revival style. James Street has recently been designated as a local Historic Preservation Area and has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Earle Street was also laid out and subdivided in the early 20th century. The land at the northwest corner of West Earle and Rutherford Street was the front lawn of Whitehall. The lots facing these streets were given by Florida L. Stone to her seven remaining children. By 1915 this land was already experiencing residential development. These early homes showed varied styles reflecting the transition from Victorian architecture into more contemporary styles. Building designs from this period include the Dutch Colonial home at 108 W. Earle, shingle-style home at 107 W. Earle, and the Classic Revival McSwain home at 715 N. Main. Other vernacular style homes were also built on Earle Street during this decade.

By the 1920's, development along Earle Street was constant and many Colonial Revival, Bungalow, Tudor, and vernacular style houses were constructed. Frame and brick houses lined the street and only a few lots remained vacant. Earle Street continues to exhibit a wide range of early 20th century architectural styles and features many fine variations of Bungalow and Tudor design. It has remained a residential neighborhood and interest has increased to preserve and protect its architectural and historical qualities. Earle Street has recently been designated as a local Historic Preservation Area and a large section has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.



James Street



9 James

1. 9 James: ca. 1900, one-story frame structure with aluminum siding. A one-story wraparound porch with stone piers and Tuscan columns grouped in pairs spans the facade. The porch has turned balusters and the door has sidelights, corner lights and a transom.
2. 11 James: ca. 1925, one-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The facade of this Bungalow is dominated by a one-story porch with brick pillars and an arched entrance. The projecting gable has purlin brackets.
3. 101 James: ca. 1920, two-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. This Colonial Revival house has an asymmetrical front entrance with sidelights and a fanlight. The doorway is framed by a one-story portico with attenuated Tuscan columns and topped by a wrought-iron balcony.
4. 107 James: Earle Town House, ca. 1826 is a two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof. The late Georgian style house is rectangular in design



with a central doorway. The door has multi-light sidelights, cornerlights and transom within a fluted surround with corner blocks. A Palladian window is above the central entryway on the second floor. A small one-story porch with paneled pillars flanks the west elevation. This house, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is set well back from the street with imposing gardens.

5. 113 James: 1912, two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof. The facade is dominated by a one-story portico with Tuscan columns and a wrought-iron balcony. The entryway has sidelights and a fanlight.
6. 117 James: ca. 1920, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The dominating feature of the facade is a one-story portico with Doric columns framing the sidelights and fanlight entryway. A one-story porte cochere with Doric columns flanks the west elevation and the east elevation is flanked by a one-story porch with Doric columns.
7. 119 James: ca. 1925, two-story brick structure with a gabled roof. A one-story porch with brick pillars and relieving arch opening projects from the gable facade. The porch frames the central doorway that has a transom, corner lights and sidelights.
8. 123 James: ca. 1920, two-and-a-half-story brick structure with a slate gable roof. The facade of this Colonial Revival house is dominated by an enclosed one-



123 James

story portico with plain pilasters and wrought-iron balcony. The portico is flanked by two tripart windows and topped by a brick belt course.

9. 126 James: 1920, two-story brick structure with a gable roof. A one-story porch with brick pillars and wrought-iron posts spans the facade. The house features purlins, exposed rafters, and lunette air vents.
10. 122 James: 1920, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a jerkinhead slate roof. A recessed porch with arched openings is located on the northeast corner. The facade has a wrought-iron balcony. Other features include purlins, exposed rafters, and a lunette.



11. 118 James: This two-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival house was constructed in 1910. The central doorway is topped by a transom and flanked by a stone pediment with stone Tuscan columns. The square plan house is flanked by two one-story porches with dentils. The gable slate roof has two pedimented dormer windows.
12. 106 James: 1920, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. This Colonial Revival house features a monumental portico with Doric columns and pilasters supporting a pediment with modillions and dentils. The central doorway is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and cornerlights and topped by a leaded glass transom.
13. 102 James: This two-and-a-half-story

clapboard, Eastlake style house was constructed in ca. 1920. It features a one-story porch with turnposts, pilasters, balusters, and spindles. The projecting gables from the hipped roof have wood shingles and decorative bargeboard.

14. 100 James: ca. 1900, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding. This hipped roof, Eastlake style house has three projecting gables with returns. A one-story wraparound porch has turnposts and balusters.
15. 10 James: ca. 1915, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding. Built in the Bungalow style, this hipped roof house has a porch with brick piers and tapered pillars.

Earle Street

1. 340 W. Earle: ca. 1920, two-story frame structure with clapboard siding. This five-bay-wide house has 6/6 lights, boxed cornice with returns and gable and brick chimneys. The central bay has a relieving arch pediment with Tuscan columns flanking the central door with sidelights, corner lights and transom. Alterations to the house consist of the pedimented doorway, enclosed porch on the west elevation and a two-story frame wing on the east elevation.
2. 336 W. Earle: 1927, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with aluminum siding. The Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick piers supporting wooden pillars grouped in pairs.
3. 334 W. Earle: 1926, one-story brick structure with a jerkinhead and gable roof. This Bungalow has a one-story porch with tapered brick pillars. The central doorway has sidelights and is flanked by attenuated Tuscan columns. The gables contain half-timbering, stucco, and purlin brackets.
4. 332 W. Earle: 1927-28, two-story brick structure with a gable roof. The facade consists of a projecting gable with returns and a one-story porch with brick pillars.
5. 328 W. Earle: 1925, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. The Bungalow has two porches, one on the facade and the other on the East elevation. These porches have stone piers supporting wooden pillars. The gable ends have a truss-like bargeboard. Other features



320 W. Earle

include multi-light transom, sidelights and corner lights, exposed rafters and purlins.

6. 324 W. Earle: 1920, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. This Bungalow has a one-story porch with large stone pillars and paired brackets. It is topped by a gable dormer with exposed rafters and paired brackets.
7. 320 W. Earle: 1920, two-story frame structure with clapboard siding on the first floor and shingle siding on the second floor. A one-story porch with brick piers supporting small pillars has a modified pediment with Tuscan columns.
8. 312 W. Earle: This one-story frame Bungalow with asbestos siding was constructed ca. 1915. The facade has a one-story porch with brick piers supporting Tuscan columns grouped in pairs. The gable roof is decorated with purlin brackets.



9. 310 W. Earle (Whitehall): This vernacular I-house was constructed in 1813 as a summer home for Governor Henry Middleton. The two-story clapboard house is five bays wide. A two-tier porch with wooden pillars on the first tier and turnposts and balusters on the second tier spans the facade. Whitehall has been well preserved and is an important Greenville landmark.



328 W. Earle

10. 306 W. Earle: 1929, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. This

Bungalow features sidelights, Tuscan columns, exposed rafters, purlins, half-timbering and a stucco finish.

11. 304 W. Earle: 1927, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. This house has a one-story wraparound porch with brick pillars that forms a porte cochere.
12. 300-302 W. Earle: This three-story brick Colonial Revival apartment building was constructed in 1920. The entryways are flanked by sidelights. Other features include a water table, modillion brackets and three brick interior chimneys.
13. 220-222 W. Earle: 1925, two-and-a-half-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The facade has two one-story porches with brick piers supporting tapered wooden pillars. The house has one interior brick chimney and three shed roof dormer windows.
14. 218 W. Earle: 1925, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The first floor of the facade is fronted by a one-story wraparound porch with brick pillars.
15. 216 W. Earle: 1920, two-story brick structure with a hipped, slate roof.
16. 212 W. Earle: This 1926 Colonial Revival house has a gable roof with purlins and brick siding. The facade consists of a gable end chimney with stone weatherings, flanked by two tripart windows.
17. 210 W. Earle, 1927, two-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. This "L"-shaped Colonial Revival house has a one-story porch and porte cochere with Ionic columns. Other features include a lunette with tracery, boxed cornices, two interior brick chimneys and one exterior gable end chimney.
18. 206 W. Earle: ca. 1925, two-and-a-half-story brick and stucco structure. The first story is brick and the second and half stories are stucco. This Bungalow with a multi-gabled facade has a one-story porch with brick pillars and purlin brackets. The house also features a square bay on the east elevation and a string course.
19. 204 W. Earle: 1922, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The offset entryway with sidelights is framed by a modest one-story pedimented portico. Other features include paired brackets, hipped dormer window and two exterior



110 W. Earle



108 W. Earle



210 W. Earle



206 W. Earle

brick chimneys.

20. 200 W. Earle: 1921, two-story brick structure with a hipped, tile roof.
21. 118 W. Earle: 1919, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with masonite siding. The house has a one-story porch with brick piers supporting wooden pillars grouped in pairs. The door is flanked by multi-light sidelights and a long shed roof dormer window tops the porch.
22. 116 W. Earle: 1920, two-and-a-half-story brick structure. This Colonial Revival style home has a central doorway flanked by fluted pilasters supporting a pediment with a fanlight motif. Two windows are topped by flat-arched lintels with key-stones. Two enclosed porches with pillars and full entablatures flank the house and are topped by a lunette. The gable roof has a boxed cornice with returns and dentils on the eaves.
23. 114 W. Earle: 1925, two-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival residence. A one-bay portico with attenuated Doric columns frames the doorway which is flanked with sidelights and topped by a transom.
24. 110 W. Earle: 1928-29, two-story brick structure with a gable roof with returns. A one-story pedimented portico with Tuscan columns frames the central doorway which is flanked by sidelights and topped by a fanlight.
25. 108 W. Earle: Built in 1916, the two-story frame structure has clapboard siding. This gambrel roof dwelling has a one-story porch supported by two stone pillars. The central doorway is flanked by sidelights and topped by a fanlight.



26. 104 W. Earle: 1931, this two-and-a-half-

story Mediterranean and Tudor influenced brick house has a tile gable roof. The facade consists of a projecting gable flanked by two arcade-like loggias. The main feature of the facade is a wrought-iron balcony which is flanked by decorative stone insets with a quatrefoil motif.

27. 100 W. Earle: 1926, two-and-a-half-story brick structure. This Tudor Revival structure features a pedimented entryway with a fanlight and sidelights and a central bay with casement windows. Other features include an elliptical stained glass and leaded glass window, five lunettes, and decorative brick denticulation.

28. 706 Townes: This one-and-a-half-story clapboard structure has a one-story porch with turned posts and balusters. The projecting gables of this ca. 1900 cottage have decorative shingles.

29. 24 W. Earle: ca. 1915, two-and-a-half-story brick structure with a hipped slate roof. The house features wide eaves, two hipped dormer windows, one central interior brick chimney and two exterior brick chimneys. The brick is laid in Flemish bond with radiating flat-arched lintels.

30. 22 W. Earle: ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story brick structure. This gabled roof Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick pillars. The porch is highlighted with a double gable roof with purlin brackets. The windows have heavy flat-arched lintels with keystones and end stones.

31. 20 W. Earle: ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. This Bungalow has a one-story wraparound porch with brick piers supporting wooden pillars. The house also features a two-story bay window, purlins, purlin brackets, and an exterior brick chimney.

32. 18 W. Earle: ca. 1930, two-story brick house which features a small portico with balustrade.

33. 14 W. Earle: Built ca. 1926, this two-story brick house has multi-light sash windows.

34. 12 W. Earle: ca. 1925, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with brick siding. This gable roof Bungalow has a porch with tapered pillars on brick piers topped by the low gable roof line. The house features a central gable dormer window and one interior brick chimney.



706 Townes



22 W. Earle



20 W. Earle

35. 10 W. Earle: ca. 1919, two-story brick house with heavy wood molding around the entranceway.

36. 8 W. Earle: 1905, two-story frame structure with asbestos siding. The central doorway has a one-story pedimented portico with fluted pillars. The east elevation consists of a one-story porch with turnposts and spindled balusters.

37. 6 W. Earle: 1910, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with weatherboard siding. Its features include plain brackets, exposed rafters, one interior brick chimney and two exterior brick chimneys.

38. 800 N. Main: 1910, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with brick and stucco siding. Influenced by the Prairie style, this rectangular building has a one-story porch with brick pillars. The first and second floors are divided by a beltcourse and the second floor (stucco) has wooden frame panels between the windows.

39. 7 E. Earle: Built in 1922, this two-story brick house features a hipped roof.

40. 9 E. Earle: 1922, two-story brick house with a side porch and multi-light windows.

41. 11 E. Earle: This two-story brick house features eave dentils, a projecting porch and a slate roof. Built in 1921.

42. 15 E. Earle: Constructed in 1925, this two-story residence features dormer windows and an arched doorway entrance.

43. 19 E. Earle: The dominating feature of this 1918 Neo-Classical structure is the one-story portico with paired Doric columns and pilasters. The central doorway has multi-light sidelights, corner-lights and transom. The doorway opening onto the balcony of the portico has a modified transom.

44. 25 E. Earle: This two-story brick residence was constructed in 1929 and features a dormer window and exposed rafters.

45. 101 E. Earle: This 1920 Bungalow style house has two one-story porches with brick piers and tapered paneled pillars. The porches are formed by projecting gables and have purlin brackets.

46. 103 E. Earle: This brick Bungalow was built in 1923.

47. 107 E. Earle: A one-story porch with attenuated Tuscan columns and balustrades fronts the facade of the 1920 two-story house. The clapboard structure has modillions grouped in pairs under the wide, boxed cornice.
48. 109 E. Earle: Built in 1926, this one-story frame house has multi-light sash windows and purlins.
49. 111 E. Earle: The main feature of this two-story house is the rounded-arched overdoor supported by decorative brackets. The door of this 1925 home is topped by a fanlight motif.
50. 115 E. Earle: 1925, two-story brick house with wrought iron on the central window and a projecting bay.
51. 117 E. Earle: This 1925 Colonial Revival structure has a one-story portico with Tuscan columns, and a one-story porch flanks the west elevation. The house features sidelights and modillions.
52. 119 E. Earle: The one-and-a-half-story Bungalow has a small projecting gable with returns forming an entrance porch. The house, built in 1925, has exposed half-timbering.
53. 123 E. Earle: One-story frame house built in 1923 with an enclosed front porch and projecting gables.
54. 125 E. Earle: Built in 1927, this one-story brick house has fluted porch columns.
55. 201 E. Earle: The two-and-a-half-story clapboard structure has a one-story porch with brick piers, wooden pillars and a balustrade. The house was constructed ca. 1920.
56. 203 E. Earle: Constructed in 1931, this one-story brick building has an enclosed porch and arched doorway.
57. 205 E. Earle: Two-story frame house built in 1923.
58. 211 E. Earle: Constructed in 1925, the one-and-a-half-story Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick pillars and parapet. The door is flanked by sidelights.
59. 213 E. Earle: One-story frame Bungalow with purlins and exposed rafters. Built in 1925.
60. 215 E. Earle: Built ca. 1920, this two-story frame house has an enclosed porch topped by a balustrade.



117 E. Earle



201 E. Earle

61. 217 E. Earle: 1931, Two-story brick house with an enclosed front porch.
62. 221 E. Earle: One-story brick house with a stuccoed gable end and sidelights. Built in 1927.
63. 223 E. Earle: 1929, two-story brick house with multi-light sash windows.
64. 222 E. Earle: ca. 1925, one-story frame Bungalow.
65. 216 E. Earle: This ca. 1921 frame Bungalow features purlins and multi-light sash windows.
66. 214 E. Earle: 1931, one-story brick house with and arched doorway and side porch.
67. 212 E. Earle: Built in 1928, this one-story brick house has projecting bays and an arched doorway.
68. 210 E. Earle: 1926, two-story brick house which features a pedimented portico and tuscan columns.
69. 208 E. Earle: The facade of this 1925 Colonial Revival house has a pedimented portico. The door is flanked by sidelights and the first floor windows have recessed panels and rounded-arch lintels with keystones.
70. 204 E. Earle: 1927-1928, one-story Bungalow with clapboard siding. The porch has brick piers and tapered wooden pillars.
71. 202 E. Earle: Constructed ca. 1912, the two-story hipped roof structure has a one-story porch with wooden pillars and a plain balustrade.
72. 200 E. Earle: This 1920, Colonial Revival brick house has a two-story portico with brick piers and attenuated Tuscan columns.
73. 122 E. Earle: This 1920, Colonial Revival house has two flanking porches with balustrades. The two-story brick house has sidelights.
74. 118 E. Earle: Built in 1924, the one-story Bungalow has a porch with wooden pillars and purlins. The house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding.
75. 116 E. Earle: 1926, two-story brick house with a shed roof dormer window and enclosed side porch.
76. 112 E. Earle: One-story brick house built in 1934.

77. 110 E. Earle: The central doorway with side-lights is framed by a small portico on this 1925 Bungalow. The house has half-timbering, purlins and a jerkinhead roof.

78. 106 E. Earle: The dominate feature of this two-and-a-half-story house is an arched entranceway forming a vestibule. The house features a tile roof, arched lintels and decorative brick panels on the entranceway. The structure was built ca. 1927, with Colonial Revival influences.

79. 104 E. Earle: Built ca. 1925, this one-story frame house has a bay window and side porch.

80. 100 E. Earle: Built in 1918, the two-story structure has asbestos siding and a one-story porch with Doric columns. The windows have six-over-six lights and one window has a stained glass transom.

81. 26 E. Earle: The facade of this 1930 Bungalow consists of a projecting gable with bargeboard and a Palladian window. The porch has a brick parapet and pillars.

82. 24 E. Earle: The two-story Colonial Revival house features an offset doorway with side-lights, corner lights and a transom. A one-story pedimented portico adorns the entranceway. The 1929 house has paired brackets and windows with six-over-six lights.

83. 20 E. Earle: Built in 1922, this one-story frame house has an enclosed porch.

84. 18 E. Earle: A one-story portico with Tuscan columns and a wrought-iron balcony frames the central doorway with sidelights and fanlight. The Colonial Revival house, built ca. 1929, has three pedimented dormer windows.

85. 14 E. Earle: The one-and-a-half-story Bungalow style house was built in 1925. The one-story porch with brick pillars is topped by a shed roof dormer window.

86. 12 E. Earle: Built in 1922 in the Bungalow style, the brick house has a large gable dormer with purlins. The porch is supported by brick pillars.

87. 10 E. Earle: The facade of this two-story house with shingle siding is dominated by a one-story porch with fluted pillars and denticulated cornice.



106 E. Earle



10 E. Earle

88. 714 N. Main: ca. 1925, two-story brick structure with a gable roof. A one-story porch with arched openings fronts the asymmetrical facade. Above the porch is a small projecting gable with bargeboard matching that of the porch.

89. 711 N. Main: Constructed ca. 1910, the two-and-a-half-story brick house has a one-story porch with brick pillars and balustrade.



90. 715 N. Main: This two-and-a-half-story brick Neo-Classical house was constructed in 1906-10. The main feature of the facade is a monumental elliptical portico with Tuscan columns. The central doorway has leaded glass sidelights and fanlight and is flanked by two sets of windows. The windows have flat-arched lintels with keystones. The house was built by Congressman John McSwain, who served in the United States House of Representatives from 1920 to 1936. The house was designed by architect J. R. Lawrence. The interior of the house still contains its solid brass door and window hardware. Seven fireplaces serve the house.

91. 11 W. Earle: 1911, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding.

This gabled roof Bungalow has a one-story porch with large pillars spanning half of the facade. Other features include purlin brackets and two exterior brick chimneys.

92. 15 W. Earle: 1915, two-story frame structure with asbestos siding. The hipped roof structure has exposed rafters and a central interior brick chimney.
93. 17 W. Earle: 1915, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. A central one-bay, one-story porch with brick pillars frames the entryway which is flanked by sidelights.
94. 19 W. Earle: ca. 1925, one-story frame structure with asbestos siding. This gabled roof Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick piers and wooden pillars. Two modified Palladian air vents are located in the gable ends on the facade.
95. 23 W. Earle: This 1924 Tudor Revival brick structure has a hipped roof. A central entryway is framed by an arched vestibule. The facade is further enhanced by a jerkinhead wall dormer. The west facade is adorned with a long, sloping roof and centered with a stuccoed shed dormer. The windows have flat-arched lintels and stone sills.
96. 101 W. Earle: 1928, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. The vestibule is topped by a segmental arch with a keystone. Other features include casement windows, three shed roof dormer windows and a sunroom.
97. 103 W. Earle: This one-and-a-half-story 1910, Colonial Revival house has a rock-faced concrete block siding on the first floor and weatherboard siding in the gambrel ends. A small one-story porch wraps around the north east corner forming a pedimented entryway. Shed roof dormers are located on the east and west side of the gambrel roof.
98. 107 W. Earle: This two-story, 1910 frame structure has shingle siding. This gambrel roof Colonial Revival house has a one-story porch with shingled pillars. The door is flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom. Other features include a bay window and two shed roof dormer windows.
99. 109 W. Earle: This two-story brick Colonial Revival was constructed in 1924. A one-story pedimented portico with attenuated Doric columns frames the central doorway which is topped by a transom and flanked by sidelights and corner lights.



15 W. Earle



117 W. Earle



23 W. Earle



123 W. Earle



125 W. Earle



201 W. Earle

Two tripart windows flank the central entryway. A porte cochere with brick pillars and wrought-iron balustrade flanks the west elevation. This hipped roof structure also features brackets grouped in pairs, one exterior brick chimney and flat-arched lintels.

100. 115 W. Earle: 1918, one-story frame structure with shingle siding and gable roof. The facade of this Bungalow is composed of a one-story porch with brick pillars and purlins. A square shaped bay is located on the West elevation and the house has one central interior brick chimney.
101. 117 W. Earle: 1919, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. A one-story porch with brick piers supporting tapered wooden pillars spans the facade. Other features include modillions under the wide cornice and one interior brick chimney.
102. 119 W. Earle: 1922-23, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. Two doors form the central entryway, one with sidelights and the other with a transom. Other features include modillions, boxed cornices, flat-arched lintels and one central interior brick chimney.
103. 123 W. Earle: 1908, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding. This hipped roof Eastlake style house has a projecting gable with decorative barge-board. A one-story porch with plain balusters and frieze continue the facade. A polygonal bay is located on the east elevation at the end of the facade porch. The large picture window on the facade has been added.
104. 125 W. Earle: 1922, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The offset entryway has two arched openings on the facade and an arched opening on the west elevation. The windows have vertical lights over one light and are topped by flat-arched lintels.
105. 201 W. Earle: 1923, two-story frame structure with weatherboard siding. The gabled roof Bungalow features a one-story porch with brick piers and short, tapered pillars. The house also has a one-story square bay window on the west elevation, purlin brackets and exposed rafters.
106. 203 W. Earle: 1923-24, one-story brick structure with a gable roof. The Bungalow features a one-story porch with brick pillars, purlins, and a lunette air vent.

107. 205 W. Earle: 1920, one-story brick structure with a gable roof. The features of this Bungalow are a one-story porch with stone pillars, wood shingles in the gable, transom, purlins and exposed rafters.



205 W. Earle

108. 207 W. Earle: 1926, one-story brick structure with a gable roof. A one-story porch with brick piers and tapered pillars form a porte cochere. Other features include multi-light sidelights and purlins.
109. 209 W. Earle: 1910, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with asbestos siding. This gable roof Colonial Revival structure has a one-story porch with pillars and is topped by a wrought-iron balustrade. Other features include a multi-light transom and two gable dormer windows.
110. 211 W. Earle: ca. 1915, two-story frame structure with asbestos siding. The four-square, hipped roof house has a monumental portico supported by two pillars.



111. 215 W. Earle: This late Victorian cottage with clapboard siding was constructed in 1905. The facade consists of two projecting gables and fronted by a one-story porch with clapboard walls and Doric columns. The one-story house features transoms above the single light facade windows.
112. 219 W. Earle, Earle Street Baptist Church: This two-story brick church constructed



219 W. Earle

in 1923 in the Neo-Classical style, has a monumental portico in the Doric Order. The portico has a pedimented roof, raking cornice, modillions, and an oculus in the gable.

113. 301 W. Earle: 1915, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The facade features a one-story porch with brick pillars topped by a wrought-iron balustrade.
114. 303 W. Earle: 1927, one-story brick structure with a hipped roof. This Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick pillars and piers.
115. 305 W. Earle: 1916, this one-story brick Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick pillars. Other features of this gable roof structure include multi-light sidelights, a water table, purlins, purlin brackets, and exposed rafters.



116. 323 W. Earle: 1921, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingle siding. The gable roof Bungalow has a one-story porch with shingled piers and wooden pillars that spans the facade. Other features include sidelights, exposed rafters, purlins, and two shed roof dormer windows.
117. 327 W. Earle: 1922, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingle siding. This four square house has a one-story wraparound porch with stone piers and tapered wooden pillars grouped in pairs. The west elevation has a two-story square bay window. The hipped roof structure has



wide eaves with modillions and a hipped dormer window on the facade.

118. 329 W. Earle: 1930, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The facade of this Colonial Revival house is adorned with a one-story portico supported by Tuscan columns. The portico is topped by a wrought iron balcony. The house also features windows with vertical lights over one light and modillions.

119. 333 W. Earle: This two-and-a-half-story brick Colonial Revival house was constructed in 1924. The central doorway is flanked by sidelights and cornerlights and topped by a transom. A one-story portico with attenuated Tuscan columns and topped by a wrought-iron balustrade frames the central entryway. Tripart windows flank the portico and the house is flanked by two one-story porches with attenuated Tuscan columns. Other features include a gable, slate roof, boxed cornices, and lunettes and rounded arch windows in the gable ends.

120. 335 W. Earle: 1921, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingle siding. The hipped roof house has a one-story porch that has been enclosed. A one-story square bay window is on the west elevation. A hipped dormer window tops the structure. The house has modillions and one exterior end brick chimney.

121. 312 Rutherford: 1925, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. The house features a transom, water table,

denticulated eave brackets and a shed roof dormer window.

122. 20 W. Stone: This one-and-a-half-story Classical Revival house was built ca. 1920. The brick house features Tuscan columns, balustrade, modillions and a raking cornice with dentils.
123. 16 W. Stone: The ca. 1925 Bungalow style house has a large central gable dormer window, tapered pillars, balustrade and windows with one-over-one lights.
124. 12 W. Stone: The one-and-a-half-story Bungalow, ca. 1930, has been altered by enclosing the porch with plate glass.
125. 7 E. Stone: This house is a good example of the Bungalow style. Constructed ca. 1920, the one-and-a-half-story house has a multi-gabled facade and a one-story porch with brick piers and tapered wooden pillars. The porch forms a porte cochere.
126. E. Stone: ca. 1895, this unaltered Eastlake style house has decorative bargeboard in the gable end. The porch features turn-posts with brackets and turned balusters.



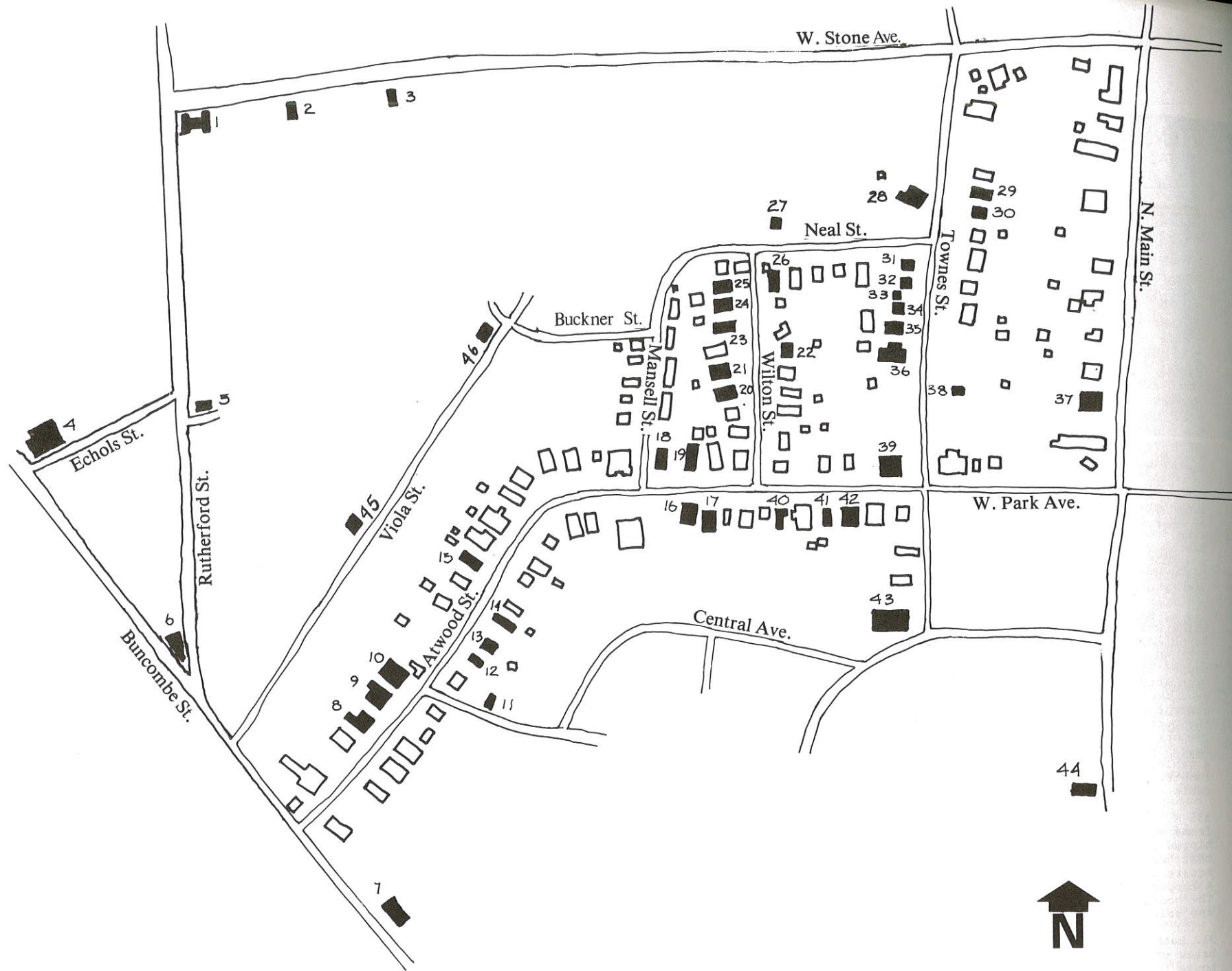
7 E. Stone



333 W. Earle



335 W. Earle



The West Park Neighborhood

The West Park Neighborhood

The West Park neighborhood is an early 20th century residential area and features many variations of the Bungalow style house. Much of the West Park neighborhood was owned by Dr. S. S. Marshall in the late 19th century. Dr. Marshall maintained a large vineyard along Wilton Street for many years. Later this property was sold to W. C. Cleveland and the land began to be subdivided into residential lots in 1909. A few homes were built in the area before 1910. These include the altered Queen Anne style house at 401 Townes and the classic Revival style houses at 500 and 426 Townes. Other early homes are at 15, 17, and 21 Atwood and 107 W. Park. The majority of homes in the West Park neighborhood were built after 1915 in the Bungalow style. The addition of wooden shingles to the exterior of these homes is a common feature.

Several notable churches are also located near the West Park area. The Triune Methodist Church and Trinity Lutheran Church were built in the Gothic Revival style with arched windows and doorways. The Neo-Classical style Third Presbyterian Church and Faith Tabernacle Apostolic Church also display interesting architectural designs.

The West Park neighborhood is a stable residential area although some of the housing has deteriorated. Recently several homes have been restored along Wilton and W. Park and restoration efforts are expected to continue in the future.



1. Triune United Methodist Church: Built in 1926, the Gothic vernacular structure has a raised basement and a water table. The two-story building has a central pavilion with a decorative vestibule. The doorway has a segmental arched stone surround and a stepped parapet. The second floor windows have flat-arched window molding and are topped by a stone cornice.

2. 329 W. Stone: Two-and-a-half stories in



Third Presbyterian Church



Rutherford and Buncombe



17 Atwood

height, the ca. 1920 shingle sided house has a one-story porch with small pillars.

3. 317 W. Stone: This Bungalow style house has an offset gable dormer and a one-story gable roof porch with brick piers and tapered pillars. Built ca. 1920.

4. Third Presbyterian Church: Neo-Classical in design, this church built in 1916, has a monumental portico with attenuated Tuscan columns and a raking cornice with modillions. An oculus is located in the tympanum. The central doorway is flanked by pilasters and topped by an entablature with dentils and brackets.

5. 200 Rutherford: This two-story ca. 1900 late Victorian house has a one-story porch with brick piers and tapered wooden pillars.

6. Rutherford and Buncombe: Built ca. 1915, this three-story triangular brick commercial building has windows with one-over-one lights. The large cornice has dentils and much of the original storefront is intact.

7. Coca Cola Plant: The first floor of this ca. 1928 building has been altered. Decorative brackets support the exposed rafters and wide eaves. The second floor has decorative brick panels under the brackets.

8. 15 Atwood: Asbestos siding has been added to the side of this ca. 1915 house. One of the facade windows of this two-story house has sidelights.

9. 17 Atwood: The facade of this L-shaped, two-story Bungalow is spanned by a one-story wrap-around porch. The house, built ca. 1915, has wide eaves and purlins.

10. 21 Atwood: The two-and-a-half-story brick house has a one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. One of the two doorways has fluted pilasters and dentils. Built ca. 1915.

11. 140 Central: Alterations of this ca. 1910 Victorian cottage include the addition of asbestos siding and the removal of the porch trim.

12. 104 Atwood: A one-story porch with Tuscan columns spans the facade of this two-story house. Constructed ca. 1920, the house has

been altered by the addition of aluminum siding.

13. 106 Atwood: ca. 1920, one-story Bungalow with weather board siding, a one-story porch with brick piers and tapered wooden pillars.
14. 108 Atwood: Built ca. 1920, the one-and-a-half-story Bungalow has a one-story wraparound porch with brick piers and tapered wooden pillars. The house has clapboard siding and windows with vertical lights over one light.
15. 113 Atwood: Built ca. 1930, the one-story structure has paired purlins and stucco and half-timbering in the gable ends.
16. 205 W. Park: ca. 1915, one-story Bungalow with shingle siding, a one-story porch with attenuated pillars, balustrade and purlin brackets.
17. 205 W. Park: This one-story, ca. 1920 Bungalow with shingle siding features a wrap-around porch, pillars, and purlin brackets.
18. 208 W. Park: The facade consists of a gable roof porch with tapered shingle pillars and an elliptical bay. This Bungalow has shingle siding and was constructed ca. 1920.
19. 204 W. Park: The porch of this ca. 1925 Bungalow style house has wooden pillars grouped in pairs, sidelights and a transom.



20. 9 Wilton: The facade of this ca. 1920 Bungalow is composed of a small recessed porch and a polygonal bay window supported



19 Wilton



204 W. Park



423 Townes

by brackets. Other features include decorative purlin brackets and flared eaves.

21. 11 Wilton: Built ca. 1920, the house has shingle siding and two small porches.
22. 16 Wilton: Built ca. 1920, the one-story Bungalow with shingle siding has brick pillars, large tapered pillars and balusters on the porch.
23. 17 Wilton: One-and-a-half-stories in height, this shingle sided Bungalow has small pillars with decorative caps on the porch. The facade windows have multi-light transoms. Built ca. 1920.
24. 19 Wilton: The facade of this ca. 1920 Bungalow is composed of multi-gables with flared eaves.
25. 21 Wilton: This house, built ca. 1925, with shingle siding has purlin brackets.
26. 17 Neal: ca. 1925, one-story shingle sided structure with a wraparound porch, brick piers, tapered pillars and balustrade.
27. 16 Neal: One-and-a-half-stories in height, the ca. 1910 hipped roof house has a projecting gable forming a polygonal bay and screened-in porch.
28. 505 Townes: Built ca. 1920, the facade of this one-and-a-half-story Bungalow has a rectangular porch with brick piers and tapered wooden pillars.
29. 500 Townes: The two-story clapboard structure has a one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The Victorian house was built in 1909 and has been well preserved.
30. 426 Townes: Built ca. 1905, the two-story frame structure with clapboard siding has a one-story porch supported by three Tuscan columns. The door is flanked by sidelights.
31. 423 Townes: The main features of this ca. 1920 two-story brick Bungalow include brick pillars supporting a one-story porch and gable ends with stucco, half-timbering and purlins.
32. 421 Townes: A one-story wraparound porch spans the facade of this ca. 1910 house. The central doorway is flanked by paneled pilasters and crowned by a modest entablature.
33. 419 Townes: Built ca. 1920, the two-and-a-half-story brick house has a wraparound porch with brick piers, brick pillars, and wooden pillars. Other features include a brick belt course, wide eaves and a dormer window.

34. 415 Townes: This ca. 1925 Bungalow style house has a one-story porch with battered brick piers and wooden pillars. Other features include purlin brackets, gable dormer and a corbelled chimney cap.



415 Townes

35. 413 Townes: ca. 1925, this two-story shingled Bungalow with a hipped roof has a projecting gable forming a one-and-a-half-story facade. The one-story porch has tapered pillars. The central door is flanked by diamond bar side-lights.

36. 411 Townes: One-story in height, the ca. 1925 Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick piers, wooden pillars, and plain balusters. Other features include diamond-paned side-lights, purlin brackets, and shingle siding.

37. 611 N. Main: Two-and-a-half-stories in height, the ca. 1910 brick building has a small pedimented portico with fluted pillars and pilasters. The central doorway has sidelights and a leaded glass transom.

38. 408 Townes: The facade of this ca. 1925 Bungalow has an unusual fenestration. Both sets of windows are tripart in design but the north set has a multi-light transom. A small gable roof porch frames the central doorway that is topped by a transom.

39. 401 Townes: Alterations to this Queen Anne style house include aluminum siding and window modifications. The ca. 1895 house has a corner tower and a wraparound porch with turned balusters.

40. 115 W. Park: A porch with pillars spans the facade of the Victorian house. The ca. 1910 structure has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding.

41. 109 W. Park: ca. 1900, late Victorian house which has been altered.

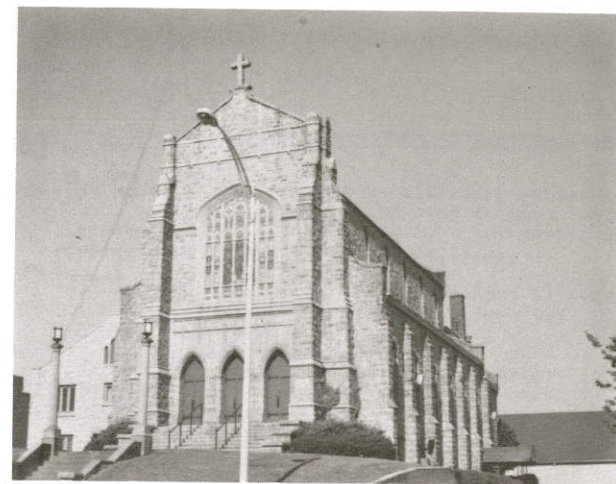
42. 107 W. Park: This vernacular house, ca. 1910, has a one-story porch with Ionic columns supported by brick piers.

43. Faith Tabernacle Apostolic Church: Originally constructed as a synagogue and later utilized as a labor temple, this ca. 1915 Neo-Classical church has a recessed pediment and domed roof. The central doorway has a full entablature and is surmounted by a Palladian window.



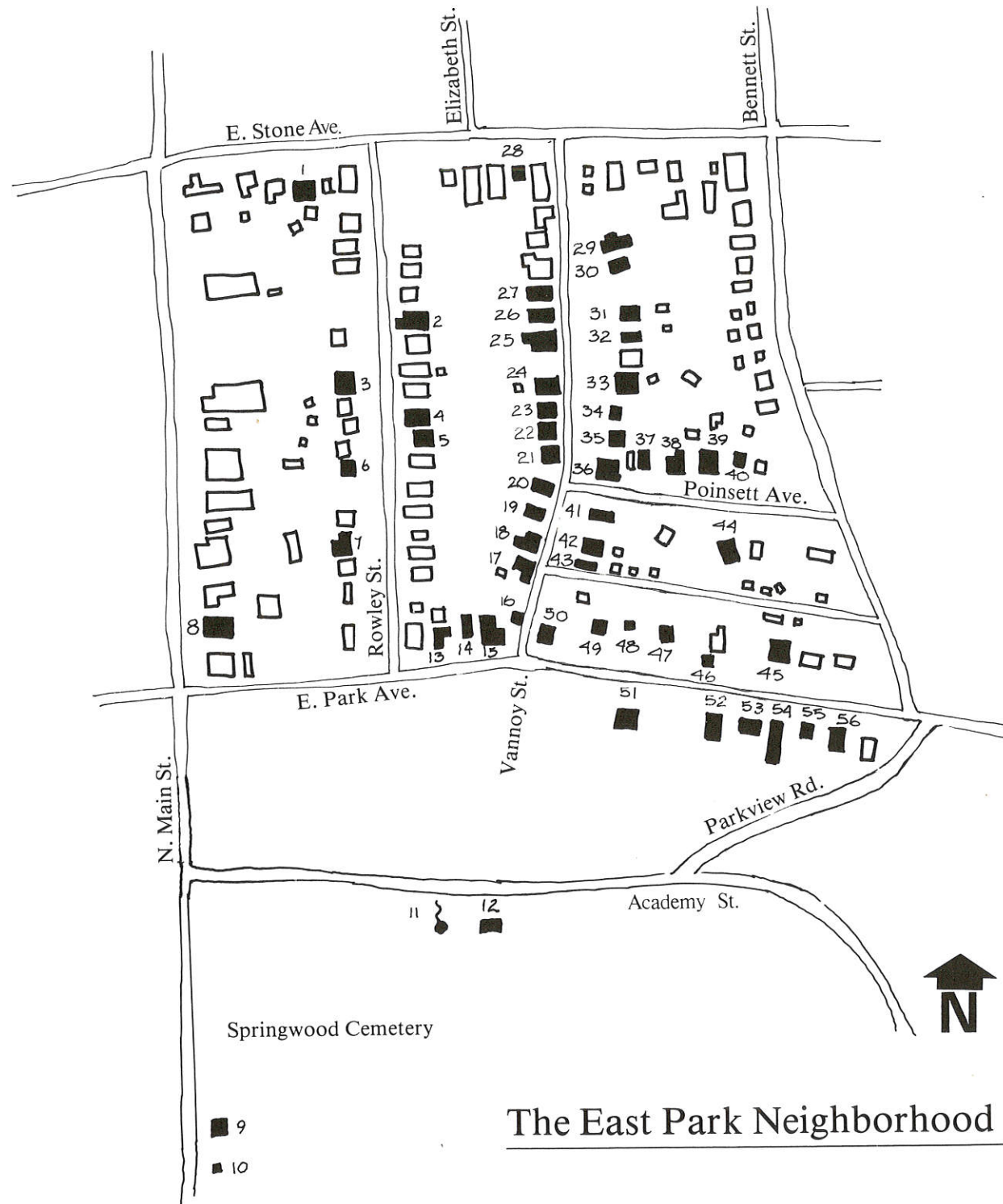
Faith Tabernacle
Apostolic Church
Central and Townes

44. Trinity Lutheran Church: Built between 1909 and 1914 in the Gothic Revival style, the stone structure is enclosed with buttresses. The pointed arch windows and doors have stone surrounds. Other features include a gable parapet, stone belt course, and string courses.



Trinity Lutheran Church
421 N. Main

45. Corner Marsailles and Viola Streets: This two-story frame church, built ca. 1915, has rounded arched windows and a small bell tower. The church is presently vacant.
46. 203 Viola: One-story frame house with board and batten siding and carved turnposts. Built ca. 1910.



The East Park Neighborhood

The East Park neighborhood contains a large number of early 20th century homes built in the Classic Revival, Tudor, and Bungalow styles. Originally part of the W. C. Cleveland estate, much of the area was subdivided in 1910 into residential lots. Cleveland also bequeathed a large area south of E. Park to Greenville as a public park. The tree-lined streets and large lots made E. Park an attractive area to live and by the mid-1920's dozens of houses had been built along E. Park, Vannoy, and Rowley Streets.

Building styles in the area are diverse. E. Park Avenue contains several fine Classic Revival style houses at 107, 201 and 210. The leaded glass in the transoms and sidelights of 201 and 210 are especially noteworthy. Excellent examples of the Bungalow style are found at 216 and 222. The weather-board and shingle sided Bungalows along Vannoy Street are the most consistent groupings of this style of architecture in the City. Almost all of these structures were built between 1920 and 1930 and still exhibit their original design. Poinsett and Rowley also contain fine Bungalow style structures.

As in the West Park area, the East Park neighborhood has also experienced some deterioration in housing. The Greenville Community Development Office is aiding rehabilitation efforts in the area and many homes are now in various stages of restoration. Another concern in the neighborhood is an increase in commercial zoning along Park Avenue. Residents and City officials should work together to decide what level of commercial zoning is acceptable within the context of the residential nature of the neighborhood.



1. 13 E. Stone: Built ca. 1920, the two-and-a-half-story house has an offset doorway with sidelights, corner lights and transom, brick porch piers and scrolled modillions.



Confederate Monument



410 N. Main



Waddy Thompson Spring

2. 28 Rowley: The one-and-a-half-story gable roof house has a decorative band forming the porch frieze. The ca. 1930 Bungalow features shingled siding and tapered pillars.
3. 25 Rowley: Built ca. 1905, this late Victorian house has a projecting gable from the hipped roof forming a bay.
4. 22 Rowley: The facade of this ca. 1925 Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick piers and wooden pillars. The clapboard structure has shingles and purlins in the facade gable.
5. 20 Rowley: This shingled Bungalow has a large, central shed dormer and large pillars on a shingled parapet. Built ca. 1920.
6. 17 Rowley: The main features of this ca. 1926 Bungalow include a shingled gable end and purlin brackets.
7. 9 Rowley: This one-and-a-half-story Bungalow has fluted porch pillars and purlin brackets. Built ca. 1925.
8. 604 N. Main: This two-and-a-half-story, ca. 1910 structure features clapboard siding on the first floor, shingle siding on the second floor and an eyebrow dormer.
9. 410 N. Main: The facade of this house is formed by the projecting gable. The windows have flat-arched lintels with keystones. Built by the City in 1914, the Sexton's House was the official residence of the Springwood Cemetery's sexton.
10. Confederate Monument: The stone statue of the Confederate soldier was erected in 1892 in memory of the Confederate soldiers from Greenville. The monument was moved to its present location in 1922 to make way for Greenville's downtown expansion.
11. Waddy Thompson Spring: Adjacent to the current Josiah Kilgore House, the spring is laid in coursed ashlar and has the inscription, "Thank God for Water".
12. Josiah Kilgore House: This two-story, three-bay, ca. 1838 Greek Revival house has a monumental portico with attenuated pillars. The raking cornice of the portico has



modillions and an oculus in the tympanum. The central doorway has sidelights and a fanlight. The tripart windows have cornice window heads. Built by State Representative Josiah Kilgore, the house was recently moved to its present location and has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

13. 103 E. Park: The first story of this ca. 1930 house has clapboard siding and the second story is covered with shingles.
14. 105 E. Park: The three-story house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding. The facade has a two-tier porch. Built ca. 1925.
15. 107 E. Park: Classical Revival in style, the ca. 1925 house has a monumental portico in the Tuscan Order. The central doorway and the above balcony door have sidelights, corner lights and transoms.
16. 5 Vannoy: The facade of this ca. 1925 Bungalow has two low pitched gables. The porch has stone piers.
17. 9 Vannoy: The front porch of this two-story house, ca. 1930, has been removed. The windows have vertical lights over one light.
18. 11 Vannoy: Built ca. 1925, the shingle sided Bungalow has brick piers and tapered paneled pillars supporting the front porch.
19. 13 Vannoy: This ca. 1925 jerkinhead roof house has a stucco siding. The windows have vertical lights over one light.
20. 15 Vannoy: The Bungalow style house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding. The windows have vertical lights over one light. Built ca. 1920.
21. 101 Vannoy: Built ca. 1925, the one-story Bungalow has post-and-beam-like bargeboards



111 Vannoy



115 Vannoy



107 E. Park

in the gable ends. The porch has small brick piers and wooden pillars.

22. 103 Vannoy: The porch of this ca. 1930 house has brick pillars. The door is topped by a transom.
23. 105 Vannoy: The gable roof porch is supported by plain wooden pillars. This ca. 1930 Bungalow has purlins.
24. 107 Vannoy: This Bungalow is characterized by its long, low pitched, gable roof. The porch has large wooden pillars. Built ca. 1925.
25. 111 Vannoy: Bungalow in style, the shingle sided structure has shingled piers supporting tapered wooden pillars. The projecting gables have purlin brackets. Constructed in 1921.
26. 113 Vannoy: This gabled roof Bungalow has a front porch with brick piers and tapered pillars. It was built in 1922.
27. 115 Vannoy: Built in 1922, the one-story Bungalow has flared eaves, purlin brackets and shingle siding.
28. 110 E. Stone: This two-and-a-half-story frame house has a shingle siding. The one-story porch spanning the facade has a shingled parapet. Built ca. 1925.
29. 120 Vannoy: Built ca. 1930, the Bungalow cottage has a multi-gabled facade and purlins.
30. 118 Vannoy: This ca. 1925 one-story Bungalow has been altered by the addition of asbestos siding. The gable roof porch has tapered pillars.
31. 114 Vannoy: A one-story porch with Tuscan columns wraps around the ca. 1920 two-story house. The central door is flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom and corner lights.
32. 112 Vannoy: The one-story porch and portico of this two-story brick Bungalow has been altered. The house features tripart windows with one-over-one lights, shingled gable ends and purlin brackets. Built ca. 1920.
33. 108 Vannoy: Two-stories in height, the facade of this ca. 1930 brick structure has a one-story porch with brick pillars.
34. 106 Vannoy: The one-story Bungalow, ca. 1925, has a front porch spanning the facade. One half of the porch has a gable roof above the doorway which is flanked by sidelights.
35. 102 Vannoy: The facade of this ca. 1925 Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick

piers and short, tapered pillars. The gable roof has a central gable dormer.

36. 100 Vannoy: A projecting gable from the hipped roof, ca. 1930 Bungalow, forms a porch. A side porch with brick piers and small pillars joins the front porch.
37. 5 Poinsett: A one-story porch with slender pillars spans the facade of this one-story Bungalow. Constructed ca. 1925, the clapboard house has purlin brackets and a brick parapet.
38. 9 Poinsett: The central, recessed porch on the facade of this Bungalow is flanked by two projecting gables forming bays. The house has asbestos siding. Built ca. 1920.
39. 11 Poinsett: The facade of this two-story house is spanned by a one-story porch with simple pillars. Built ca. 1920.
40. 15 Poinsett: This brick Bungalow with a jerkinhead roof has a multi-gabled facade with exposed framing and stucco. Built ca. 1920.
41. 14 Vannoy: A one-story porch wraps around the facade of this ca. 1925 Bungalow. The windows have vertical lights over one light.
42. 12 Vannoy: Two stories in height, the house has a clapboard parapet on the porch, a shed roof, wall dormer on the side and purlin brackets. Built ca. 1920.
43. 10 Vannoy: This one-story Bungalow with clapboard siding has a clapboard parapet on the porch and purlin brackets. Built ca. 1920.
44. 16 Poinsett: This clapboard Bungalow has a central gable dormer and stone pillars. The door is topped by a transom. Built ca. 1920.
45. 221 E. Park: This ca. 1915 two-story house has a wraparound porch with a pedimented entranceway. The door is flanked by sidelights and half engaged columns.
46. 219 E. Park: The main features of this two-story house are small diamond-paned windows, sidelights and wooden porch pillars with decorative capitals. Built ca. 1915.
47. 211 E. Park: Two-and-a-half-stories in height, the stuccoed structure has a central pavilion and a wall dormer. Built ca. 1920.
48. 207 E. Park: L-shaped in design, the two-and-a-half-story, ca. 1925 house has a small gable roof vestibule on the projecting ell.
49. 205 E. Park: This ca. 1930 house with Tudor influence has an offset doorway with an arched opening and gable roof. The windows



10 Vannoy



16 Poinsett



222 E. Park

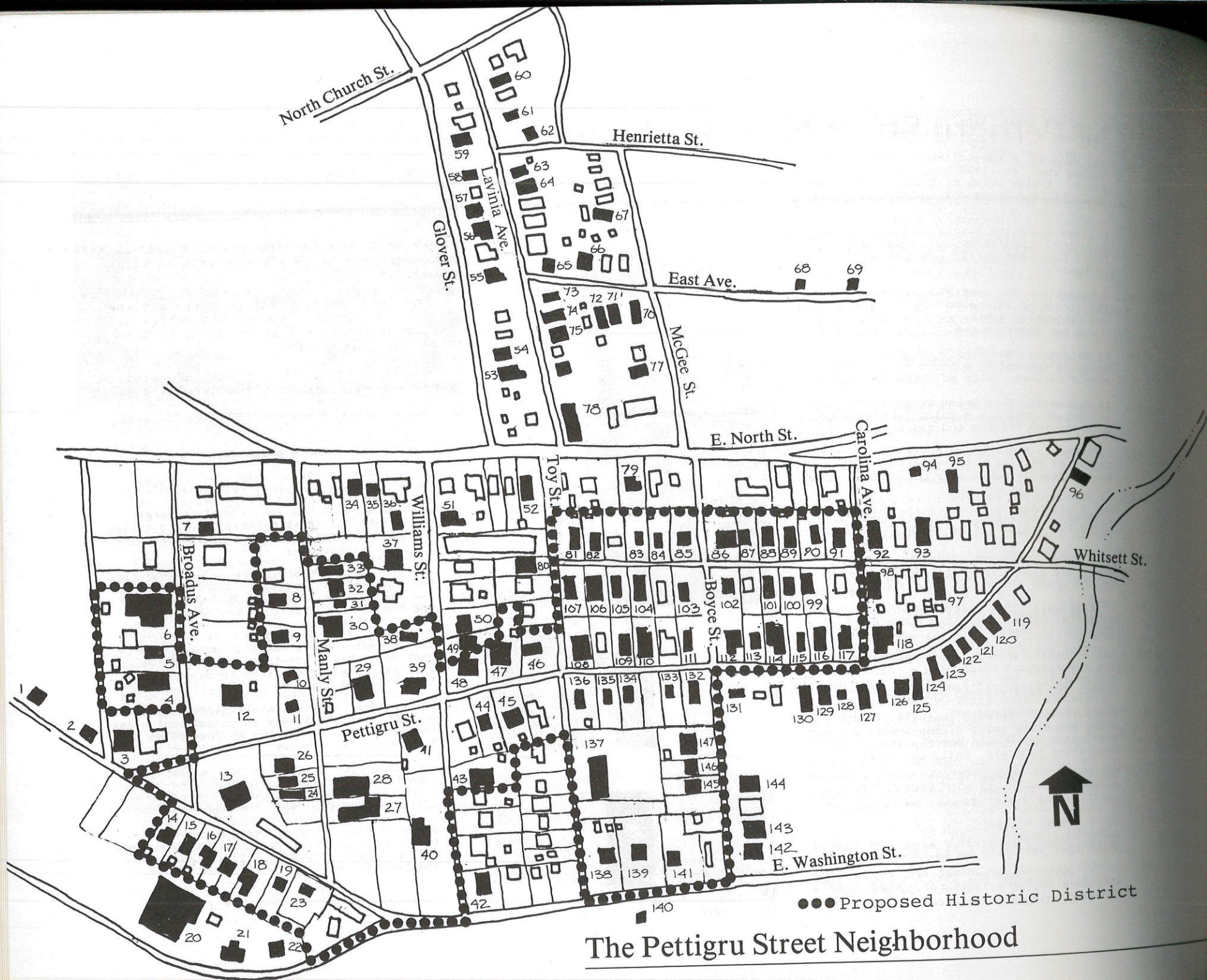


205 E. Park

have diamond-paned lights.



50. 201 E. Park: Built ca. 1910, the house has Neo-Classical features including a dentiled cornice with modillions, leaded glass transom and a one-story porch with a pediment.
51. 210 E. Park: This two-story hipped roof house has beveled leaded glass sidelights flanking the facade door and window. The door is topped by a transom and the window has a fanlight, each with leaded glass. The second floor has a wide, decorative paneled band. Constructed ca. 1915.
52. 216 E. Park: An interesting feature of this Bungalow is the long sweep of the roof over the facade. The porch has Tuscan columns and the roof is shaped in the jerkinhead design with purlins. Constructed ca. 1920.
53. 218 E. Park: Two stories in height, the ca. 1925 house has a one-story wraparound porch with paired pillars. Lunette-shaped attic air vents are located in the gable ends.
54. 222 E. Park: The one-and-a-half-story Bungalow, ca. 1925, has an unusual polygonal-shaped dormer. An oculus is located in the gable end of the porch.
55. 224 E. Park: Built ca. 1900, the two-and-a-half-story late Victorian house has a one-story wraparound porch with brick piers and small tuscan columns.
56. 226 E. Park: This ca. 1925 Bungalow has large tapered pillars on brick piers supporting the porch. The door is flanked by sidelights.



The Pettigru Street Neighborhood

The Pettigru-Lavinia Street neighborhood contains an interesting collection of architectural styles which reflect the growth of Greenville from the 1890's to 1930. Once part of the James Boyce and Rowley family estates, this area was largely unsettled until the turn-of-the-century. Sections of the Boyce estate were subdivided by 1900 and Victorian cottages such as at 702 E. Washington began to dot the area. Several large tracts were bought by the Parker family and they erected two large homes. Thomas Parker, president of the Monaghan Mill Company, built the shingled Dutch Colonial style house at 18 Williams around 1900 and his cousin, Edwin Parker, built the imposing Neo-Classical style house at 807 E. Washington in 1904. Other early homes in the area were the Queen Anne style houses at 104 Broadus and 1001 E. Washington.

Residential development began on a large scale after the subdivision of the "Boyce Lawn Property" in 1907. This area between E. North and E. Washington was divided into a large number of lots and new streets were established which were named after the faculty members of the Furman Theological Seminary. The Lavinia Street area was part of the "Rowley Place" and subdivided in 1912.

The Pettigru and Lavinia Street neighborhoods contain a wide variety of housing styles. Representatives of the Classic Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor, Queen Anne, Eastlake and Bungalow styles can all be found in this area. Some of the more notable houses are the Classic Revival building at 111 Broadus, the Eastlake cottage at 702 E. Washington, and the Colonial Revival house at 109 Lavinia. The shingled Bungalow style is especially popular along Whitsett and the east end of Pettigru Street. Several early apartment buildings are also located in these neighborhoods.

For many years this area was essentially residential with few commercial buildings. Recently, however, many of the early 20th century houses have been renovated into offices and commercial establishments. Most of these

renovations have been sympathetic to the existing architecture and it is hoped that this will continue.

The area is presently in a transitional phase and the level of commercial zoning in the neighborhood is one which needs to be addressed in the future.

Because of the wide variety of architectural styles along Pettigru Street, a large part of the neighborhood has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.



1. 411 E. Washington: This two-story Colonial Revival structure, ca. 1925, has a one-story portico with pillars and a porte cochere. The central door has a fanlight and sidelights. The windows have nine-over-one lights.
2. 511 E. Washington: The facade of this ca. 1920 Colonial Revival house has a projecting pavilion with a one-story portico. The central doorway has a fanlight and sidelights. The cornice has scrolled brackets.
3. Pettigru and E. Washington: Built ca. 1930 with Bungalow and Tudor influence, the two-story structure features stone piers and tapered panelled pillars, transoms, half-timbering and purlins.
4. 107 Broadus: The two-story frame structure with stuccoed walls was built ca. 1920. The hipped roof house has projecting gables with half-timbering. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns has been partially filled in. The front door is flanked with a multi-light transom and sidelights.
5. 111 Broadus: ca. 1900, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with asbestos siding. Composed with elements of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Beaux Arts, this house has a projecting gable with a Palladian window surrounded with a raking cornice and dentils.
6. 115 Broadus: This eclectic two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with influences from Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles has



115 Broadus

a hipped roof with a bracketed cornice and projecting gable with a Palladian window. The second story recessed porch in the central bay has a leaded glass transom, corner lights and sidelights. The first floor has a double-leaf door entrance with a stained glass transom. Constructed ca. 1900.

7. 124 Broadus: This two-story ca. 1915 house with aluminum siding has a one-story porch with attenuated Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. The facade door has a transom and sidelights and is flanked on the north by a bay window.
8. 117 Manly: ca. 1925, two-and-a-half-story brick structure. The front and side porch are supported by brick pillars. Other features include a shed dormer window, eyebrow dormers and purlin brackets.
9. 111 Manly: Built ca. 1915, this two-and-a-half-story frame structure has shingle siding. This hipped roof townhouse has a one-story porch with Tuscan columns. The front doors have been altered.
10. 109 Manly: ca. 1920, two-and-a-half-story brick structure. This house has a one-story porch supported by tapered pillars and brick piers with Tudor arches. A sidelight is flanked by two multi-light doors. The hipped roof features wide eaves and a hipped dormer window.
11. 111 Pettigru: This two-story Colonial Revival brick structure has a one-story portico with Tuscan columns and is surmounted with a balustrade. It has flanking sun porches, transom, sidelights and a wooden stringcourse. Built ca. 1925.
12. 104 Broadus: Built ca. 1895, this two-and-a-half-story frame structure has clapboard siding. This late Victorian house has elements of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. It features a wraparound porch with Doric pillars and spindled balusters highlighted with a two-tier portico. The hipped roof with flared eaves has a port hole dormer window and a gable dormer with Palladian window motifs. Other elements include a denticulated cornice, diamond-paned windows and corbelled chimney caps.
13. 703 E. Washington: ca. 1913, one-story brick structure with a gable tile roof. This rectangular Gothic style church has buttresses, lancet window, and projecting lancet doorways with an ocular stained glass window above it.
14. 638 E. Washington: Two-story brick structure with a hipped roof, built ca. 1925. A one-story porch with brick piers adorns the facade and the central doorway has a transom.



650 E. Washington

15. 644 E. Washington: Built ca. 1925, this two-and-a-half-story frame structure has weatherboard siding and a hipped roof. It features a one-story portico with Tuscan columns, a doorway with leaded glass sidelights and transom, and one-story porch with Tuscan columns.
16. 650 E. Washington: Constructed ca. 1900, this two-and-a-half-story frame structure has clapboard siding and a hipped roof. This four square house has a one-story porch with brick piers supporting pillars and turned balusters and a second-story recessed porch with balusters.



17. 702 E. Washington: ca. 1900, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof. A one-story porch with attenuated Tuscan columns and turned balusters spans the facade of this Victorian cottage. The central bay forms its entrance and is flanked with wide sidelights. The central bay is flanked by two shallow polygonal bays which are topped by projecting gables with shingles.
18. 704 E. Washington: ca. 1910, two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof. This three-bay house has a two-story projecting pavilion in the third bay. A one-story porch with paneled pillars forms a porte cochere.
19. 706 E. Washington: This two-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof was built ca. 1910. This house is adorned by a one-story wraparound porch with brick piers supporting Tuscan columns and balusters.



706 E. Washington

20. 600 Block E. McBee: This two-story Art Deco style building, ca. 1930, is under rehabilitation. The concrete structure features recessed panels and pilasters.
21. 701 E. McBee: The Prevost House is a two-story brick structure, built ca. 1920. The building features a central porch with a Tudor arch, tri-part windows and a denticulated cornice.
22. 707 E. McBee: One-and-a-half-stories in height, the Tudor influenced house, built ca. 1925, has diamond-paned windows and two large gable dormer windows with exposed framing and stucco.
23. 712 E. Washington: ca. 1920, two-and-a-half-story brick structure with a slate gable roof. This Tudor Revival structure has an offset rounded arched entryway topped with a gabled overdoor. Other features include half-timbering and a gable end brick chimney.
24. 9 Manly: Built ca. 1900, this one-story frame structure has clapboard siding and a hipped roof. The one-story porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters is topped by a projecting gable with a boxed cornice with returns.
25. 11 Manly: ca. 1925, two-story brick structure with a jerkinhead roof. The windows have one-over-one lights and the building has a boxed cornice with returns.



26. 15 Manly: ca. 1930, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingle siding and gable roof. Windows are placed in groups of two and three with multi-lights. The central doorway has a transom and is flanked by the addition of a new porch.



9 Manly



114 Manly



27. 10 Manly: The ca. 1925 Virginia Apartments is a brick structure with a tile roof. The entranceways of this apartment complex have double leaf doors topped by a wooden transom with a swag design. The building also features a stone belt course and modillions.
28. 14 Manly: ca. 1920, two-and-a-half-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The house has a one-story portico with Tuscan columns, denticulated cornice and a hipped dormer window.
29. 207 Pettigru: ca. 1925, one-story frame structure with clapboard siding and gable roof. The Bungalow style house has clapboard covered pillars on the porch.
30. 110 Manly: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-story frame structure has shingle siding and a hipped roof. The house features a one-story porch with pillars, wide projecting eaves and multi-light windows.
31. 112 Manly: This one-and-a-half-story frame structure with weather board siding and a gable roof was built ca. 1925. This Bungalow style house has a one-story porch with gabled entranceway supported by brick piers and wooden pillars.
32. 114 Manly: ca. 1925, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboards on the first floor, shingles on the second and a gable roof. This Bungalow has purlin brackets, multi-light casement windows and exposed rafters. The one-story porch has short Tuscan columns in groups of two.
33. 116 Manly: Built ca. 1910, this one-and-a-

half-story frame structure has aluminum siding and a hipped roof.

34. 604 E. North: This two-and-a-half-story ca. 1910 house has a one-story porch with Tuscan columns. The facade door has sidelights.
35. 606 E. North: Built ca. 1920, the two-story clapboard house has a one-story porch with pillars and a one-story bay window on the west elevation.
36. 119 Williams: A one-story porch with a clapboard parapet and paired pillars spans the facade of this two-and-a-half-story ca. 1910 house.
37. 117 Williams: This ca. 1920 house has clapboard siding on the first floor and shingle siding on the second floor. The one-story front porch has a clapboard parapet and tapered pillars.
38. 101 Williams: The two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and hipped roof was built ca. 1900. A one-story porch with Doric columns and turned balusters spans the first floor facade.



39. 211 Williams: ca. 1900, two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof. This Eastlake style house has a one-story wraparound porch with balusters.
40. 807 E. Washington: 1904, two-and-a-half-story brick structure with a gable roof. This Neo-Classic style house was the former home of Lewis W. Parker, who consolidated fifteen cotton mills in Greenville into one



117 Williams



18 Williams

corporation. Later it became the home of the Poinsett Club, Greenville's oldest men's club. The main feature of the house is a monumental portico with a denticulated pediment supported by Ionic columns. The central doorway has a transom and sidelights flanked by pilasters and topped by a balcony with a balustrade. The house also features a modified Palladian window on the east elevation, quoins, and flat-arched lintels with keystones and end stones.

41. 210 Pettigru: ca. 1925, two-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The facade has a one-story porch with brick piers and a gable above the entryway. The door is flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom.
42. Williams and Washington: This two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival structure, ca. 1910, has a front and side portico with Tuscan columns and a plain entablature. The two doorways have sidelights and transoms.
43. 18 Williams: One of the earliest homes built in this area, this two-and-a-half-story frame structure of shingle siding and a gable roof was constructed ca. 1900. Built by Thomas Parker, this Dutch Colonial Revival house has an irregular plan.
44. 302 Pettigru: Two-and-a-half-story brick structure with gable slate roof, built ca. 1930. The central pedimented doorway has a fanlight and is flanked with fluted pilasters. Flat-arched lintels with keystones top the windows and the house has an eyebrow dormer window.
45. 304 Pettigru: ca. 1920, two-story brick structure with a hipped tile roof. The first floor central bay features a pedimented doorway with a raking denticulated cornice supported with a multi-light transom and sidelights. Between the two floors are two stone inserts of urns and festoons.
46. 311 Pettigru: ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with gambrel roof. The house features shed roof dormer windows, multi-light windows and a water table.
47. 307 Pettigru: ca. 1925, two-story brick structure, transoms over the windows, Tuscan columns on the porch.
48. 100 Williams: One-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingle siding and a hipped roof, built ca. 1910. This five-bay house has a central bay with double leaf doors and a transom. Other features are a denticulated cornice, central hipped dormer with denticulated cornice, and corbelled chimney caps.

49. 104 Williams: Part of the one-story porch has been enclosed on this two-story shingled house, built ca. 1920.

50. 106 Williams: This two-and-a-half-story, ca. 1920 house with asbestos siding has a one-story porch which has been enclosed. The windows have diamond-paned lights over one light.

51. 118 Williams: A large shed dormer window is the focal point of this ca. 1920 Bungalow. The house features paneled porch pillars and purlins.

52. Toy and E. North: Built ca. 1920, the one-and-a-half-story Bungalow has two polygonal bay windows and one curvilinear bay window.

53. 9 Lavinia: This one-and-a-half-story Bungalow was built ca. 1920. The house has stone pillars, windows with vertical lights over one light, purlins and exposed rafters.

54. 11 Lavinia: Constructed ca. 1925, this two-and-a-half-story clapboard structure has a porte cochere and an offset doorway flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom.

55. 101 Lavinia: This ca. 1920, two-story house with Bungalow influences has a one-story wrap-around porch with brick piers and wooden pillars. The first floor has clapboard siding and the second floor has shingle siding. Other features include a paneled brick chimney, doorway with transom and purlin brackets.

56. 105 Lavinia: The one-story frame house with shingle siding was constructed ca. 1925. The house with Bungalow influences has a porch with brick pillars.

57. 109 Lavinia: The one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival house with clapboard siding was constructed ca. 1915. The gambrel roof structure has a one-story porch with dentils. The doorway has sidelights, corner lights and a transom.

58. 113 Lavinia: Constructed ca. 1925, the two-story frame house has two porches with brick pillars. The doorway has multi-light sidelights.

59. 201 Lavinia: This one-and-a-half-story Bungalow, ca. 1920, has a shed dormer window on the facade. The one-story porch is high-lighted by arched openings.

60. 206 Lavinia: The porch has been altered on this late Victorian cottage, ca. 1895, by removing the turnposts and balustrade. The door has a transom.



100 Lavinia



7 East



101 Lavinia



12 East

61. 202 Lavinia: This two-story house has a one-story porch that forms a porte cochere. The first floor has clapboard siding and the second floor has shingle siding. The structure is topped by a gable roof and purlin brackets and was constructed ca. 1920.

62. 200 Lavinia: Constructed ca. 1920, this one-and-a-half-story Bungalow has brick pillars, purlin brackets, exposed rafters and clapboard siding.

63. 112 Lavinia: This two-story ca. 1920 house has a one-story wraparound porch with tapered pillars.

64. 110 Lavinia: The porch of this two-story house has been removed. The structure, ca. 1915, has clapboard siding on the first floor and shingle siding on the second floor.

65. 100 Lavinia: Constructed ca. 1915, the two-story structure has clapboard siding on the first floor and shingle siding on the second floor.

66. 7 East: ca. 1920, Bungalow, brick piers and wooden pillars, purlins and exposed rafters.

67. 107 McGee: Bungalow in style, the one-and-a-half-story house with weather board siding was built ca. 1925. The porch on the facade has brick piers and tapered pillars.

68. 123 East: This is a late Victorian clapboard structure ca. 1910 and has two projecting gables. The porch has been altered.

69. 127 East: This Eastlake style house, ca. 1905, has a decorative wooden door and turnposts with brackets. The only alteration made to this clapboard structure was the removal of the balustrade from the porch.

70. 12 East: A one-story porch with tapered pillars wraps around the facade and side of the ca. 1920 house. The offset doorway has sidelights.

71. 10 East: The shingled sided structure has a one-story porch with paired pillars. The house dates ca. 1920.

72. 8 East: A one-story porch with paired pillars on brick piers spans the facade of this ca. 1925 Bungalow. The house has a shed dormer window and purlins.

73. 18 Lavinia: Built ca. 1925, the two-story Bungalow has a one-story porch with brick piers and wooden pillars.

74. 16 Lavinia: This ca. 1925 frame house is a good example of the Bungalow style. The gable

roof faces the street and forms a porch supported by brick piers and tapered wooden pillars. The house features purlins, exposed rafters and truss-like bargeboard.

75. 14 Lavinia: The facade of this ca. 1925 Bungalow has an offset gable roof porch, brick piers, wooden pillars and a clapboard parapet.
76. 10 Lavinia: This one-story frame structure with clapboard siding was constructed ca. 1925 in the Bungalow style. The house features a large projecting gable facing the street and is supported by piers and pillars.
77. 9 McGee: This one-story ca. 1925 Bungalow with clapboard siding has a one-story porch. The house features brick piers, tapered pillars, purlin brackets and exposed rafters.
78. Maryland Apts. E. North and Lavinia: Constructed ca. 1920, the three-story structure has windows grouped in pairs with one-over-one lights. The balconies have arched openings highlighted by keystones.
79. E. North: A one-story porch with pillars spans the facade of this ca. 1930 Bungalow. The brick structure features sidelights, a transom and purlin brackets.
80. 111 Toy: The facade of this ca. 1915 house has a polygonal bay formed by a projecting gable and an enclosed porch.
81. 1 Whitsett: ca. 1925, one-story brick structure with hipped roof.
82. 3 Whitsett: The one-story frame structure with shingle siding and gable roof was constructed ca. 1925. This Bungalow style house has a porch with brick supporting pillars.
83. 9 Whitsett: Built ca. 1925, this two-story frame structure has asbestos tile siding and gable roof. The house has purlin brackets, exposed rafters and multi-light sash windows.
84. 11 Whitsett: ca. 1905, two-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof. The one-story portico has Tuscan columns and a one-story bay is located on the west elevation.
85. 15 Whitsett: This one-and-a-half-story frame structure has asbestos tile siding and a gambrel roof. Built ca. 1910, the house features a transom, sidelights and one-over-one lights.
86. 101 Whitsett: This two-story frame structure with asbestos tile siding and a hipped roof was built ca. 1900. The house has a one-story



9 McGee



Maryland Apts.



208 Whitsett

wraparound porch with tapered pillars topped with ornate capitals and plain balusters.

87. 105 Whitsett: ca. 1905, two-story frame structure with asbestos tile siding and a hipped roof.
88. 107 Whitsett: Two-story frame structure with clapboard siding on the first floor, shingle siding on the second floor and a hipped roof. Built ca. 1920, the house has multi-light windows.
89. 109 Whitsett: ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story brick structure with a hipped tile roof. The one-story porch with a projecting gable roof has brick piers supporting Tuscan columns.
90. 113 Whitsett: This one-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and gambrel roof was built ca. 1915. This Colonial Revival house has bay windows on the altered one-story porch and two projecting gable dormer windows.
91. 115 Whitsett: ca. 1925, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a gable roof. The one-story porch has been altered and the door is flanked by sidelights and transom.
92. 201 Whitsett: This ca. 1900 corner lot house has a circular wraparound porch with attenuated pillars that form a conical roof.
93. 209 Whitsett: A one-story porch with large pillars spans the gable facade of this ca. 1920 Bungalow. Asbestos siding has been added to the structure.
94. 1010 E. North: Built ca. 1920, the one-story clapboard Bungalow features sidelights, porch pillars on brick piers and large purlins.
95. 1014 E. North: This shingle sided Bungalow, built ca. 1920, features porch pillars and purlin brackets.
96. 710 Pettigru: A central gable dormer window tops a low pitch gable roof Bungalow built ca. 1930. The porch has a brick parapet.
97. 208 Whitsett: This two-story multi-gabled Bungalow, ca. 1925, has a low-pitched gable porch with pillars and plain balusters. The house features a projecting central pavilion with a tripart window and purlin brackets.
98. 200 Pettigru: This rectangular, shingled Bungalow, ca. 1920, features wide eaves with purlin brackets and post-and-beam bargeboard.
99. 110 Whitsett: ca. 1925, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingle siding and gable roof. This Bungalow with a boxed cornice and

large returns has a central gable dormer window and a one-story porch with brick piers.

100. 108 Whitsett: This one-story frame structure with weather board siding and gable roof was built ca. 1920. This house features two exterior and one interior brick chimneys, purlin brackets, two square bay windows and a beveled glass door.
101. 106 Whitsett: This one-story frame structure has asbestos siding and a gable roof. Built ca. 1925, this Bungalow style house features purlin brackets, two interior brick chimneys and an altered one-story porch.
102. 100 Whitsett: ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingle siding and gable roof. This Bungalow has two one-story porches, exposed rafters, purlins, two interior stuccoed chimneys and two shed roof dormer windows.
103. 16 Whitsett: ca. 1925, two-story brick structure with hipped roof. This house features two porches with brick piers, multi-light sidelights, a string course, wide eaves and exposed rafters.
104. 12 Whitsett: One-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and gable roof constructed ca. 1920. A one-story porch with brick piers supporting tapered wooden pillars and balusters spans the facade. Three leaded glass transoms top the windows and doors of the facade. Above the porch is a large shed roof dormer window.
105. 8 Whitsett: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story house structure with clapboard siding and gable roof. The house features a porch with brick pillars, sidelights, transom, two polygonal bay windows and a hipped dormer window.
106. 4 Whitsett: This one-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof was built ca. 1910. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns and plain balusters spans the facade. Above the porch is a small hipped dormer window.
107. 2 Whitsett: Dating from the early 1920's, this one-and-a-half-story frame structure has clapboard siding on the first floor and shingle siding in the half story and gable roof. A modified Palladian window is in the gable end. Other features include a wraparound porch with brick pillars and large hipped dormer windows.
108. 401 Pettgru: ca. 1910, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding on the first floor and asbestos siding on the second and half story and gable roof. This Colonial Revival house features a porch with brick pillars and wrought-iron balustrades, half-



405 Pettigru



505 Pettigru



507 Pettigru

timbering and pendants.

109. 405 Pettigru: Built ca. 1920, this two-story frame structure has shingle siding and a gable roof. A one-story porch with tapered wooden pillars spans the facade and is surmounted by a projecting gable with purlin brackets. The front door is flanked by multi-light sidelights and the windows have diamond paned lights.
110. 407 Pettigru: One-and-a-half-story frame structure with aluminum siding and a hipped roof constructed ca. 1920. The house features a one-story porch with pillars, sidelights, corner lights and a transom. The house has three hipped dormer windows.
111. 415 Pettigru: ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with asbestos siding and a gambrel roof. A one-story wraparound porch with attenuated Tuscan columns and plain balusters spans the first floor. The Colonial Revival house also features a vertical light transom and a polygonal bay window.
112. 501 Pettigru: ca. 1920, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a hipped roof.
113. 505 Pettigru: This one-and-a-half-story frame structure has shingle siding and a hipped roof. This Bungalow has a one-story wraparound porch with pillars, exposed rafters, purlins, two hipped dormer windows, one gable dormer window and three interior brick chimneys.
114. 507 Pettigru: ca. 1915, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding and a gable roof. The house features single-light transoms above its windows, exposed rafters, front porch and two interior brick chimneys.
115. 509 Pettigru: This one-and-a-half-story frame structure has shingle siding and a gable roof. Built ca. 1925, this Bungalow style house features a one-story porch with Tuscan columns, purlin brackets, one interior brick chimney and a multi-light transom.
116. 511 Pettigru: ca. 1925, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding, purlin brackets, exposed rafters and a gable roof.
117. 515 Pettigru: Built ca. 1930, this one-story brick structure has a gable roof. This Bungalow has two one-story porches with brick piers supporting tapered pillars. The house features purlin brackets, exposed rafters, one interior brick chimney and half-timbering.
118. 601 Pettigru: The ca. 1920 Bungalow has a low pitched gable roof and casement windows.
119. 616 Pettigru: Two-stories in height, the ca.

1930 Bungalow has paired porch pillars, purlin brackets and windows with six-over-six lights.

120. 614 Pettigru: Built ca. 1920, the one-story, hipped roof Bungalow features porch pillars, balustrade and shingled siding.

121. 612 Pettigru: This one-story Bungalow, ca. 1925, has porch pillars and windows with vertical lights-over-one-light.

122. 610 Pettigru: The porch of this multi-gable roof ca. 1925 Bungalow has been altered. The attic air vents have lattice work.

123. 608 Pettigru: Aluminum siding has been added to this ca. 1925 Bungalow.

124. 606 Pettigru: Built ca. 1925, this stucco-covered Bungalow has a low pitch gable roof and purlins.

125. 604 Pettigru: This one-story ca. 1930 Bungalow features tapered porch pillars on brick piers, purlin brackets and shingle siding.

126. 602 Pettigru: The porch of this one-and-a-half-story ca. 1925 Bungalow, has paired pillars. The house has multi-light windows and purlin brackets.

127. 518 Pettigru: A one-story jerkinhead roof porch with tapered pillars spans the facade of this ca. 1925 Bungalow.

128. 514 Pettigru: This two-story ca. 1920 Colonial Revival structure has a modest one-story portico with pillars and an enclosed side porch.

129. 512 Pettigru: Built ca. 1920, this gambrel roof structure features a brick first story, shingled half story and a large shed dormer window.

130. 510 Pettigru: A one-story porch with tapered pillars and brick piers spans the facade of this ca. 1920 Bungalow. The clapboard house features windows with vertical light-over-one-light and purlins.

131. 500 Pettigru: This ca. 1900 two-story, hipped roof house has been remodeled.

132. 414 Pettigru: This one-and-a-half-story frame structure, built ca. 1920, has clapboard siding. This Bungalow style house has purlin brackets and stick bargeboard. The one-story porch is supported by fluted wooden pillars.

133. 412 Pettigru: ca. 1925, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingled siding and purlins.

134. 406 Pettigru: One-story frame structure with



612 Pettigru



400 Pettigru



500 Pettigru



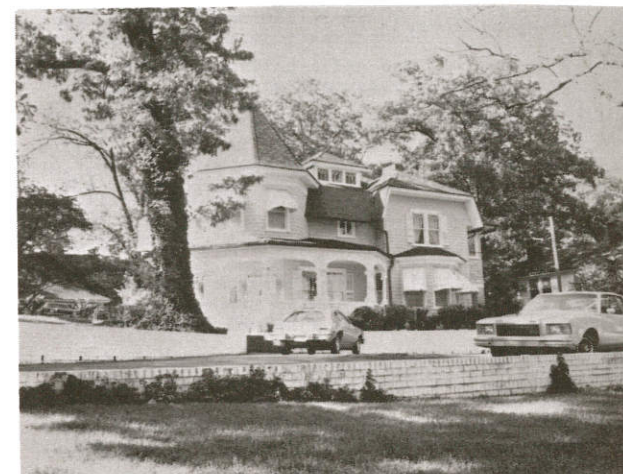
1007 E. Washington

clapboard siding, built ca. 1925. A one-story porch with wooden pillars and tapered brick piers add to the horizontal effect of the house.

135. 404 Pettigru: ca. 1930, two-story frame structure with weather board siding. This hipped roof house has a modest one-story portico with wooden pillars.

136. 400 Pettigru: This two-story frame structure with shingled siding was constructed ca. 1920. This hipped roof house has a gable roof porch with purlin brackets above the round-arched doorway.

137. Hayne School: This early schoolhouse was built during the 1920's. The building has a central pavilion with a stepped parapet above a corbelled cornice. The protruding entranceway has a stone surround with a segmental arch. Decorative brick spandrels divide the first floor from the second.



138. 1001 E. Washington: ca. 1900, two-and-a-half-story frame structure with shingle siding. This eclectic hipped roof house has a wraparound porch with paired Ionic columns. Above the porch is a polygonal turret. A one-story polygonal bay is on the south facade.

139. 1007 E. Washington: This two-story frame house was built ca. 1920. It features a one-story portico with paneled pillars and pilasters. The windows have diamond-paned lights.

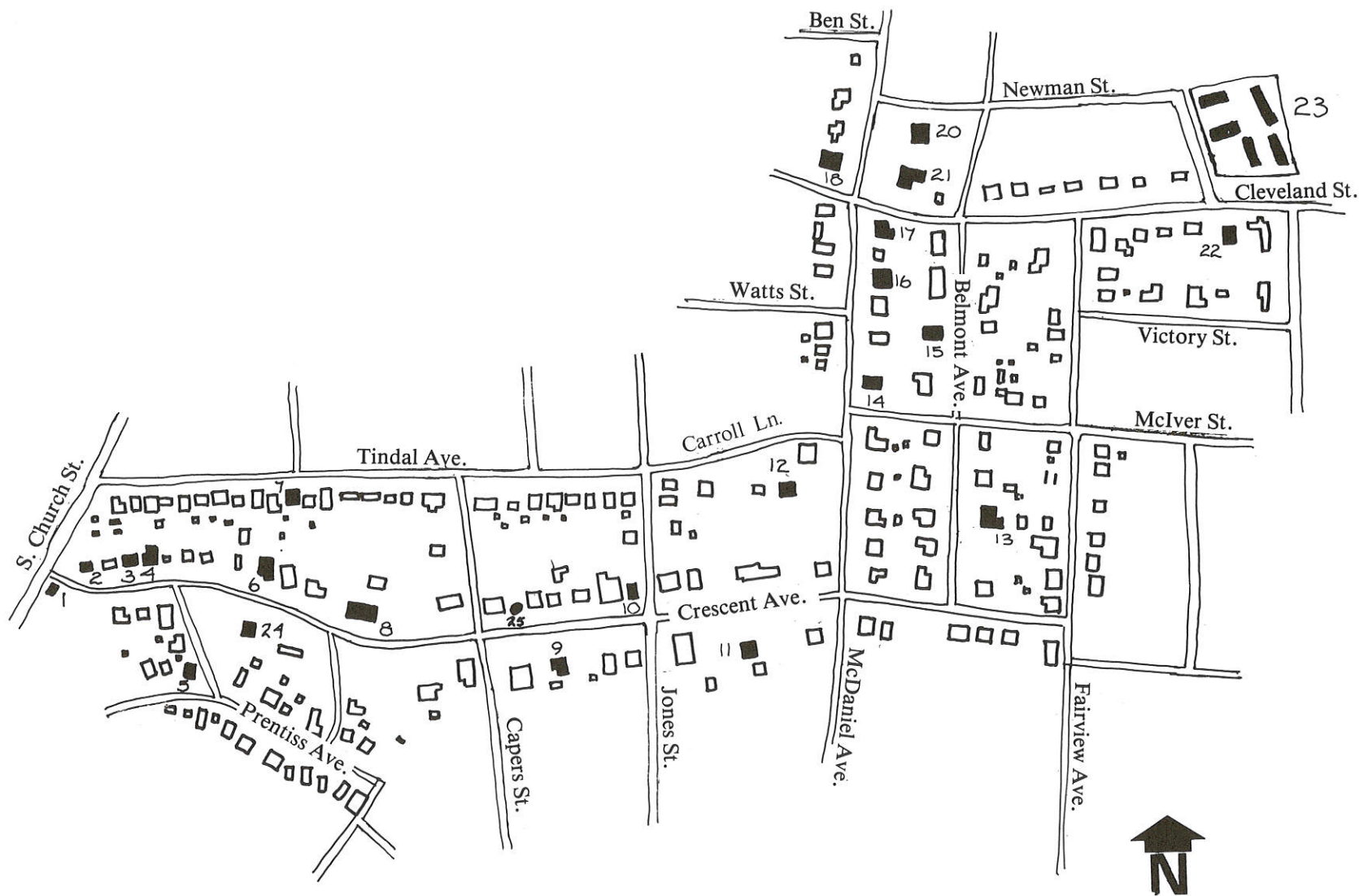
140. Toy and E. Washington: Built ca. 1900, the one-story clapboard house has a front porch

with plain pillars. The roof has pressed tin.

141. 1011 E. Washington: ca. 1925, two-story frame structure with a hipped roof and aluminum siding. This dwelling features a one-story off-center portico with fluted Doric columns. The door is topped by a multi-light transom and flanked by multi-light sidelights.
142. 4 Boyce: This two-story, ca. 1925 house features wood shingle siding, a doorway with sidelights, brick porch pillars and purlins.
143. 6 Boyce. A one-story porch with pillars wraps around the facade and elevation of this ca. 1910 house.
144. 12 Boyce: This two-and-a-half-story house has a large Palladian window on the projecting gable. The clapboard structure dates ca. 1910.
145. 11 Boyce: One-story frame structure with clapboard siding, built ca. 1925. This Bungalow style house has a gable roof with purlins and exposed rafters. The one-story porch has brick piers supporting wooden pillars.
146. 15 Boyce: ca. 1910, one-and-a-half-story frame structure with clapboard siding. The one-story porch has Tuscan columns and is topped by a hipped dormer window. The doorway features a single-light transom and double-light sidelights.
147. 17 Boyce: This one-story frame structure with asbestos tile siding was constructed ca. 1910. The hipped roof house with projecting gables has a wraparound porch with a plain balustrade and Tuscan columns.



17 Boyce



The Crescent Neighborhood

The Crescent Neighborhood

The Crescent Avenue area was originally part of several large estates in the mid-19th century. One of the earliest estates, now standing at 412 Crescent, was built in the 1860s by William Williams and sold to T. Q. Donaldson. Donaldson, a wealthy businessman, enlarged an existing building into a two-story Italianate style house. It was surrounded by gardens and woodland.

To the north of the Donaldson estate was the land of C.H. Judson whose cottage at 522 Cleveland was built and moved to this location in the late 19th century. Although somewhat altered, the Judson cottage is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style.

One of the most imposing houses in Greenville is the Lanneau-Norwood house located at 417 Belmont. Charles Lanneau bought 39 acres of land across from the Davidson estate in 1877 and constructed a large two-and-a-half-story brick mansion. This Second Empire style house was constructed ca. 1877 and features many decorative elements such as corner pavilions and scrolled brackets. The Lanneau-Norwood house is one of the finest examples of Victorian architecture in the city. Other estates in the area belonged to the Cagle and McDaniels families which were located near present-day Church Street.

During the early 20th century the lands of these large estates were subdivided and lots were sold for residential development. Homes began being built along Crescent after 1910. Some of the earliest homes were those built at 115 and 201 Crescent. These two Colonial Revival style homes were built before 1920 and feature classic detailing such as Tuscan columns and pilasters. In the 1920's many other Tudor, Colonial Revival and Bungalow style houses were built along Crescent and adjacent streets. The old Lanneau-Norwood estate was subdivided in 1925 and many substantial homes were built along McDaniel and Belmont. The McDaniel Heights Condominiums at 601 Cleveland Street is notable for its architectural design. Constructed in 1938 in the International style, the apartments are unique for the Greenville area.

Today the Crescent Avenue neighborhood is a lovely, tree shaded section of substantial, early and mid-20th century housing. Fine examples of Tudor, Colonial Revival and Bungalow style houses can be found along its streets and it continues to be a significant inner city neighborhood.



11 Crescent



15 Woodrow



115 Crescent

1. Augusta and S. Church: A one-story porch with tapered pillars and stone piers projects from the facade. The ca. 1925 shingled Bungalow features a front door with sidelights, corner lights and a transom.
2. 11 Crescent: This two-story brick house, ca. 1925, has a one-story portico with Tuscan columns. The house is flanked by one-story porches with Tuscan columns.
3. 17 Crescent: Built ca. 1925 with Tudor influence, the two-story brick house features casement windows, lunettes and a fanlight.
4. 19 Crescent: This ca. 1925 Bungalow features purlin brackets, porch pillars, shingled gables and wooden lintels.
5. 15 Woodrow: This two-and-a-half-story structure dates ca. 1925. It is one of the few residences in the city with a hollow core concrete block finish. The first floor has doors and windows with pedimented lintels and is separated from the second floor by a belt course.
6. 115 Crescent: This ca. 1915 frame house has a one-story porch with Ionic columns and modillions forming a projecting rounded portico. The central doorway has sidelights, corner lights and a transom. The cornice has modillions.
7. 208 Tindal: This ca. 1925 Bungalow has a large pedimented overdoor and purlins. The clapboard structure has a low pitched gable roof.
8. 201 Crescent: This two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival home was constructed in 1917 by Dr. & Mrs. J.W. Jervy from the plans of Martin and Ward, Greenville architects. The central doorway has a pediment with pilasters

and a fanlight. The house features monumental paneled pilasters and pedimented dormer windows.



9. 300 Block Crescent: This two-and-a-half-story Tudor style house, ca. 1925, has a porch with brick pillars. The gable end has elaborate half-timbering and a stucco finish.
10. 321 Crescent: Built ca. 1925, the two-story brick house has a one-story porch with paired Tuscan columns on brick piers. The central doorway has sidelights and the cornice has modillions.



412 Crescent



510 McDaniel

11. 412 Crescent: Constructed ca. 1863 by Seminary Professor William Williams and enlarged by T.Q. Donaldson. The two-story frame structure was constructed in the Italianate style and features wide eaves with paired brackets. The house also has a small gabled porch supported by Tuscan columns. The Donaldson house is one of the oldest structures remaining in the city and has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

12. 510 McDaniel: The two-and-a-half-story McDaniel house, Eastlake in style, has a one-story wraparound porch with turnposts, balusters and spindles. The central double leaf door has a triple light transom. Built ca. 1890.



13. The Norwood House: This two-and-a-half-story brick mansion was built for Charles H. Lanneau, ca. 1877, in the Second Empire style. The symmetrical facade features a central pavilion and tower and projecting corner pavilions. The tower is octagonal in shape and extends one-and-a-half-stories above the cornice line of the main block of the house. A one-story front porch extends the full width of the facade and projects outward from the corner pavilions. The porch includes slender posts with scrolled brackets, a decorative cornice, and a balustrade at roof level. The windows have round-arched lintels and granite sills. The Norwood House is one of the finest examples of Victorian architecture remaining in the city.
14. 409 McDaniel: Two-and-a-half-stories in height, this Neo-Classic style house was built ca. 1905. The house has a one-story wrap-around porch with Ionic columns on wooden



paneled piers. The house also features diamond-paned windows and a cornice with modillions.

15. 314 Belmont: Built ca. 1925, the two-and-a-half-story clapboard house has a one-story porch with a central pediment and Tuscan columns. The house features sidelights and dentils.
16. 309 McDaniel: This two-story house was constructed ca. 1925 and has shingle siding.
17. 303 McDaniel: A one-story porch with brick piers spans the facade of this ca. 1920 brick house.
18. 248 McDaniel: A partially enclosed one-story porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers spans the facade of this two-and-a-half-story, ca. 1930 brick house.
19. Cleveland Park: Donated to the city in 1928 by W.C. Cleveland, the park stretches over 122 acres near the downtown area. A notable feature of the park is the landscaped waterfall located on the site of an old rock quarry. This area was reworked by the Greenville Garden Club in 1931 and during the next year won second place in a landscaping contest sponsored by Better Homes and Gardens Magazine. The Park also contains the Gratitude Train Car, presented by France to South Carolina in recognition of the state's aid to France after World War I.
20. 245 McDaniel: Built ca. 1925, the two-story Colonial Revival house has a one-story, pedimented portico. The central doorway has a fanlight and leaded glass sidelights.



McDaniel Heights
Condominiums

The central doors on the first and second floors have sidelights and fanlights. The house also features a denticulated cornice.

21. 251 McDaniel: This two-story, ca. 1925, Colonial Revival structure has a monumental portico with Ionic columns and a lunette.



22. 522 Cleveland: This Gothic Revival cottage was built ca. 1870 by Dr. C.H. Judson. The one-and-a-half-story clapboard structure has window hood molding. The central pavilion forms a balcony and porch and the gables have bargeboards. The house originally was located near the Furman University campus before being moved to its present location.
23. McDaniel Heights Condominiums: Designed by Constantine and Bradbury of Atlanta, Georgia, in 1938 in the International style, the five buildings have horizontal massing. The buildings have casement windows, cantilevered balconies and smooth exterior wall surfaces.
24. 108 Crescent: The J. W. Cagle House was built ca. 1870. The two-and-one-half-story house has stained glass windows and an elaborately carved doorway. Originally frame, brick veneer and stucco were added to the house in the early 20th century.
25. Crescent Avenue: This large Cedar of Lebanon was planted during the early days of Greenville and is unique to the city.
26. Woodland Way: The Cleveland Park Stables are located in a ca. 1890 brick building. The two-story building has been altered but still features a carved doorway.



The Pendleton Street Neighborhood

The Pendleton Street Neighborhood

The Pendleton Street neighborhood is an area of both commercial and residential use. It contains a fine row of Victorian commercial buildings near Augusta and Pendleton as well as many turn-of-the-century cottages along Ware and McCall. Between these two areas are a scattering of late 19th and early 20th century buildings.

Development occurred along Pendleton Street by the mid-1800's. The freight and passenger station of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad was located between Pendleton and Augusta and commercial establishments were built to serve this busy area. Furman University was also located nearby and this added to the early settlement of the Pendleton neighborhood. By 1900, a row of commercial buildings extended down Pendleton from River Street to Markley Street. A number of the buildings still survive such as at 24 and 12 Pendleton.

South of the commercial area a substantial residential neighborhood arose with several large homes being erected by 1900. Surviving from this period is the Earle House at 614 Pendleton and the Ellison House at 133 Augusta. Around 1900, the large T. E. Ware estate was subdivided and working-class cottages were built along Ware and McCall. Over a dozen of these cottages still exist and feature turnposts, spindles, balusters, and other "gingerbread" details.

Today, the Pendleton Street neighborhood is an area of mixed use and many of the older buildings are dilapidated. The commercial row along Pendleton is in particular need of restoration. It is hoped that development of the Reedy River area will in time extend down Pendleton and promote commercial revitalization of these blocks. Because of their consistency in style and detailing, the increased deterioration of this commercial row would be a loss to the City.



614 Pendleton



109 Ware

1. 105 Perry: This two-story house, built ca. 1900, has a one-story porch with turnposts. The gable end has fish-scale shingles.
2. 101 Perry: A one-story porch with turnposts, balusters and spindles wraps around the facade and side of this one-story Eastlake cottage. Built ca. 1895, the house has shingled gable ends with decorative bargeboards. The house is an excellent representation of the Victorian Eastlake style cottage.
3. 11 Memminger: The features of this two-story house, built ca. 1915, include a one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a second story recessed porch. The facade door is flanked by columns and topped by an entablature with dentils.
4. 614 Pendleton: Built 1894 in the Queen Anne style, the two-and-a-half-story house has a wraparound porch with Ionic columns, turned balusters and dentils. Other features include a polygonal tower with a tent roof and finial. The house was erected by John Earle at a cost of \$7,000 and was later known as the Mackey Place. Presently used as an antique shop, this house is one of the few Queen Anne style structures left in Greenville.
5. 29 Perry: This one-story Victorian cottage, built ca. 1905, has a one-story porch with turnposts.
6. 109 Ware: Built ca. 1900, the one-story clapboard house has two projecting gables with fish-scale shingles. The porch has turnposts and balusters and brackets.
7. 106 Ware: The porch of this ca. 1900 house was remodeled in the 1920's with Tuscan columns. The Victorian cottage has a projecting gable forming a polygonal bay.
8. 114 Ware: This one-story frame house, ca. 1900, features fish-scale shingles and a porch with turnposts and brackets.

9. 116 Ware: The balustrade on the porch has been altered and asbestos siding added. The Eastlake style house, ca. 1900, has turnposts and spindles.

10. 111 McCall: Built ca. 1910, the clapboard house has shingles in the gable ends.

11. 107 McCall: This ca. 1900 house is formed by a narrow gable roof and shed roof wings. A one-story porch with turnposts and spindles spans the facade.

12. 106 McCall: This one-and-a-half-story house has a projecting bay that flanks a one-story wraparound porch with Ionic columns and stone piers. The house has aluminum siding.

13. 104 McCall: The facade of this ca. 1900 house has a porch with pillars. The projecting gable has a decorative bargeboard.

14. 20 McCall: The porch of this ca. 1910 house was remodeled in the 1920's with pillars and brick piers. The clapboard structure has shingles in the gable ends.

15. 19 McCall: The porch of this ca. 1900 house has been altered. The central door has a transom and the gable ends have fish-scale shingles.

16. 15 McCall: A one-story porch with turnposts spans the facade of this ca. 1900 clapboard house. A projecting gable with decorative vertical board tops the porch and transomed door.

17. 14 McCall: The facade of this ca. 1900 house has two projecting gables forming polygonal bays. A one-story porch with dentils and Tuscan columns spans the facade.

18. 9 McCall: The facade of this ca. 1900 house has two projecting gables with fish-scale shingles and a porch with turnposts and a plain balustrade.

19. 8 McCall: This one-story house has a central projecting gable and a front porch with elaborate bargeboard and brackets. Constructed ca. 1905, it is a fine example of the turn-of-the-century Victorian cottage.

20. 708 Rhett: Built ca. 1905, the Victorian cottage has decorative bargeboard and brackets. The porch has been altered.

21. 706 Rhett: The porch of this ca. 1900 Victorian cottage was remodeled in the 1920's with tapered brick pillars.

22. 700 Rhett: This two-story frame house, built ca. 1900, has a small one-story porch with



104 McCall



15 McCall



St. Andrew's
Episcopal Church



Allen Temple
A.M.E. Church



133 Augusta



8 McCall

attenuated Tuscan columns. The house has gable dormer windows and asbestos siding.

23. 604 Rhett: A one-story porch with turnposts and balusters spans the facade of this ca. 1905 one-and-a-half-story house.

24. 404 Pendleton: This two-and-a-half-story house, ca. 1915, has a one-story porch which has been enclosed. The windows have flat-arched stone lintels and a decorative cornice.

25. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church: This church was built in 1904 in the Gothic Revival style. The projecting entranceway has an arched opening and a trefoil window. The church has a heavy corbelled cornice and buttresses.

26. Vardy and Green: Built ca. 1905, the one-and-a-half-story house has a one-story porch with dentils. The porch supports have been altered.

27. Allen Temple A.M.E. Church: This brick church, built in 1929, has decorative brick bands and round arches with keystones. The church has two square corner towers.

28. 218 Pendleton: The windows and central door of this ca. 1910 brick structure have segmental arches. A decorative brick band forms the cornice and is surmounted by a stepped parapet.

29. 133 Augusta: Constructed ca. 1885 in the Eastlake style, the two-story house has a raised wraparound porch with turnposts, balusters, brackets and a spindled frieze. The gable ends have decorative bargeboard and

fish-scale shingles.

30. Augusta and University Ridge: This one-story building is divided into sections by pilasters. Built ca. 1900, the structure has stepped parapets with diamond-shaped inserts. The pilasters have smaller diamond-shaped inserts below the capitals.
31. Pendleton and Augusta: Built ca. 1900, the storefront of this building has been altered. Two of the four windows on the second floor still have the original segmental arch lintels.
32. Pendleton and Augusta: The storefront of this ca. 1900 building has cast iron pilasters and a plain cornice. The second story has segmental arch windows and a corbelled brick cornice.



33. Pendleton and Augusta: The American Bank Building was built ca. 1905 resembling Beaux Arts Classicism. The two-story building is characterized by pilasters and half engaged columns. Other features include decorative panels, keystones, belt courses, a plain frieze and an elaborate cornice with modillions. Presently vacant, this building will hopefully be restored in the future.
34. 44 Pendleton: This two-story brick structure, ca. 1905, has an altered storefront, brick pilasters and a plain cornice.
35. 40-42 Pendleton: Built ca. 1910, the storefront of this building has been covered. Part of the tin cornice is still present.
36. 38 Pendleton: The storefront of this ca. 1905



44 Pendleton

structure has a transom and a plain cornice. The second story windows have been filled in.

37. 36 Pendleton: This two-story brick structure is unaltered. Built ca. 1905, the building has diamond-shaped glazed tile and decorative brick bands.
38. 26 Pendleton: The one-story brick structure, ca. 1900, has an altered storefront and a tin cornice. The tiled parapet has a recessed panel.



39. 24 Pendleton: The facade of this ca. 1900 building features a denticulated cornice above an unaltered storefront. The second floor has segmental arch windows and a cornice with brackets, panels and dentils.
40. 20 Pendleton: This two-story ca. 1920 building has a structural glass transom, decorative brick panels and bands, and a stepped parapet.
41. 18 Pendleton: Built ca. 1920, the two-story brick structure features a structural glass transom, decorative brick panels and bands, and a stepped parapet.
42. 16 Pendleton: This ca. 1900 two-story building has segmental arch windows and a decorative cornice with brackets and dentils.
43. 14 Pendleton: The storefront of this ca. 1900 building has been altered. The second story has segmental arch windows and a decorative cornice with brackets and dentils.

44. 12 Pendleton: The storefront of this ca. 1900 building has a recessed entranceway and a wide transom topped by a small cornice. The second floor has segmental arch windows and a cornice with scrolled modillions and dentils.



12 Pendleton

45. 6-8 Pendleton: This ca. 1895 two-story store has an altered storefront and is topped by a small cornice. Segmental arch windows with lintels compose the second floor. A decorative cornice with scrolled modillions and dentils tops the facade.

46. 2-4 Pendleton: Built ca. 1900, the two-story brick structure has an altered storefront. The segmental arch windows on the second floor are recessed into corbelled brick panels and are topped by a small denticulated cornice.

47. Augusta and S. Main: The upper facade of this ca. 1900 building has been altered. The storefront has a transom and the interior has a pressed tin ceiling.

48. 658 S. Main: The storefront of this ca. 1920 building has a carrara glass surround. The windows on the second and third floors have structural glass and are topped by a tin cornice.



658 S. Main

49. 654 S. Main: Built ca. 1900, the two-story brick structure has a plain cornice above the altered storefront and a cornice with modillions on the second floor.

50. 618 S. Main: This two-story brick structure was built ca. 1920. The storefront has been altered. The building features brick pilasters with stone caps, a belt course and a plain cornice.

51. S. Main and E. Camperdown: The storefront of this ca. 1900 building has been altered. The facade is divided by pilasters with stone caps and topped by a stone cornice.

52. 236 Rhett: This two-story structure, ca. 1905, has a two-story wraparound porch which has been replaced. Asbestos siding has been added.

53. Second Presbyterian Church: Built in 1909 in the Gothic Revival style, the church has segmental, round-arched and lancet windows and doors. Other features include tall brick buttresses with stone weatherings and stone-lined parapets. The church has a massive brick tower with finials.



Second Presbyterian Church

54. 148 River: Two-stories in height, the ca. 1900 brick warehouse has arched windows and doorways. The central doorway has a paneled wooden transom.



Commercial row of Victorian storefronts on Pendleton Street

THE OUTLYING AREAS

- A. Cherrydale
- B. 208 Buist
- C. David Street:
12 properties
- D. Buncombe-W. Washington
Area: 18 properties
- E. Alston House
- F. W. Pendleton Area:
11 properties
- G. Arlington-Dunbar Area:
12 properties
- H. Augusta Street:
5 properties
- I. Mills Mill and Office
- J. Holly Hill
- K. Broad Margin
- L. Gassaway Mansion
- M. E. North Street Area:
7 properties
- N. Westboro Weaving
Company and Office
- O. Lowndes Hill Plantation
- P. Chestnut Oaks
- Q. Sirrine Cabin
- R. 20 Aberdeen
- S. Cromwell Barn



GREENVILLE COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA
GREENVILLE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

SCALE IN FEET

The Outlying Areas

The Outlying Areas

Greenville contains a number of significant properties spread throughout the outer part of the city. Many of these are located in neighborhoods which lie near the edge of the city limits while others are located in adjacent areas of Greenville County.

Mystery surrounds the two houses at 101 Alice and 208 Buist. The Alston house on Alice Street may contain part of the ca. 1810 home of Theodosia Burr Alston, daughter of Aaron Burr. Researchers have yet to reach an agreement on its origin and its present appearance suggests a late 19th century building date. The house at 208 Buist may be part of "The Poplars" which was the 18th century home of Col. Elias Earle. Local tradition claims that this house was moved to its Buist Avenue location and the present house built around it. Further studies may determine the exact age of these homes.

Ante-bellum grandeur and graciousness can still be found near Greenville. The earliest of these 19th century homes is the Lowndes Hill Plantation built ca. 1827 by William Lowndes. Sited on a large hill, the Greek Revival style home features a two-story porch and colonnade. Chestnut Oaks was built ca. 1835 and is one of the earliest remaining brick homes in the Greenville vicinity. Despite alterations, it still displays Greek Revival style elements such as a large Portico with panelled pillars. Cherrydale and Holly Hill are both mid-19th century Greek Revival style structures and have been excellently preserved. Both Cherrydale and Holly Hill are fine examples of the ante-bellum plantation home.

The Westboro Weaving Company and Mills Mill are large mill complexes built at the turn-of-the-century. Westboro Weaving was built ca. 1890 and contains three large brick buildings and a small brick office building. Presently vacant, it is hoped that a new use for the complex will be found in the future. Constructed in 1894-1895, the Mills Mill

complex consists of a three-story main building with two smaller adjacent buildings and office. Mills Mill is presently being restored as a shopping and medical office center.

Two 20th century structures, the Gassaway Mansion and Broad Margin, are notable for their unique architectural designs. The Gassaway Mansion, built between 1919 and 1924 by Walter Gassaway, is an unusual display of eclectic architecture. The structure is an uncommon combination of Classic Revival and Gothic styles and is an example of the free form architecture which was created during the prosperous 1920's. Broad Margin is one of two homes designed in South Carolina by noted architect Frank Lloyd Wright. Wright sought to harmonize a home with its natural surroundings and this philosophy is evident in the design of this house. Built in 1954, it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places because of its association with the work of Wright.

Most of the properties grouped together by area contain late 19th and early 20th century Victorian cottages and Bungalows. The Arlington-Dunbar and Buncombe-West Washington areas contain one story turn-of-the-century cottages with "gingerbread" decoration. The homes in the W. Pendleton neighborhood are generally large two-story structures of Queen Anne and Classic Revival styles. David Street and E. North have a sizeable grouping of ca. 1920 Bungalows of one to two stories in height. The highlight of Augusta Road is the Wilkins house, built ca. 1867 in the Italian Villa style. Together these areas contain sixty-five properties which are notable for their architectural or historical significance.

A. Cherrydale

1500 Poinsett Highway: Cherrydale was constructed ca. 1845 in the Greek Revival style. The clapboard house with tripart windows has a monumental portico with tapered pillars. The



Cherrydale

central doorway has a multi-light transom, corner lights and sidelights. The balcony doorway has sidelights. The house was built by George Washington Green. Cherrydale is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

B. 208 Buist

208 Buist: A one-story porch with tapered pillars on brick piers spans the facade of this two-story brick structure. Built ca. 1910, the house features multi-light windows and sidelights around the central door.

C. DAVID STREET AREA

1. 7 David: Constructed ca. 1930 the one-story brick Bungalow has a porch with brick pillars. The house has tripart windows and purlins.
2. 9 David: Bungalow in style, the two-story ca. 1920 brick house has a one-story gable roof porch with brick piers. The purlins are decoratively cut and grouped in pairs.
3. 11 David: This two-story brick house has a central pavilion with multi-light sidelights and transom doorway. The one-story porch has brick piers and wooden pillars grouped in pairs. The house was constructed ca. 1925.
4. 17 David: Constructed ca. 1920, the one-story Bungalow with shingle siding has a one-story porch with shingled piers, tapered pillars, post-and-beam bargeboard and purlins.
5. 19 David: This one-story ca. 1925 Bungalow with shingle siding features transomed windows and one-story porch with brick piers and tapered pillars.
6. 18 David: The one-story ca. 1920 Bungalow has a small gable roof and entranceway, diamond-shaped window panes and purlin brackets.
7. 16 David: This late Victorian cottage has had its porch altered by the removal of its turnposts and balustrade. The house has a door with a transom.
8. 12 David: This ca. 1920 Bungalow has clapboard siding, wide eaves, purlins and exposed rafters.
9. 10 David: This one-story Bungalow has a jerkinhead roof and a one-story porch with brick piers and wooden pillars. Constructed ca. 1925, the clapboard structure has purlin brackets and exposed rafters.
10. 8 David: ca. 1925, one-story Bungalow with asbestos siding, a porch with brick piers and attenuated wooden pillars.



423 Rutherford

11. 423 Rutherford: The two-story clapboard house has been altered several times since its construction ca. 1880. The house features porch brackets, purlin brackets and a triple-light transom.
12. 427 Rutherford: The one-and-a-half-story Bungalow was built ca. 1920 and has a one-story porch with wooden pillars. The multi-gabled roof has purlin brackets.

D. BUNCOMBE - W. WASHINGTON AREA

1. Greenville Depot: Built ca. 1890 in the Romanesque Revival style, the brick structure with large wooden and iron brackets and attenuated quoins is topped by a high pitched, hipped roof with wide, flared eaves. The building once had a three-story tower on the facade. The interior has been remodeled and the original lobby area is no longer extant.
2. W. Washington and Mulberry: This two-story ca. 1900 commercial building has a cast iron storefront. The second story is divided into three sections by brick pilasters and topped by a corbelled brick parapet.
3. 101 Mulberry: A one-story porch with pillars wraps around the facade and side of this two-and-a-half-story, ca. 1900, house.
4. 709 Hampton: This one-story, ca. 1900, gable roof house has a small front porch with turnposts and decorative brackets.
5. 803 Hampton: The main feature of this one-and-a-half-story, ca. 1895 house is the one-story front porch with decoratively cut balusters and brackets.
6. 214 Frank: Built ca. 1900, the two-and-a-half-story house features a one-story porch with large Tuscan columns, segmental arched windows and a Palladian window in the gable end.
7. 102 Frank: This two-story, ca. 1890 Eastlake style house features a one-story porch with decorative brackets, a segmental arched double leaf doorway, a bracketed cornice and bargeboard.
8. 307 Pinckney: A one-story porch with pillars and plain balusters spans the facade of this one-story, ca. 1900 house.
9. 305 Echols: A one-story porch with turnposts and balusters spans the facade of this one-story ca. 1900 house. The central door has a transom.



803 Hampton



102 Frank

10. 202 Pinckney: This one-story, ca. 1905 house has a porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters.

11. Echols and Pinckney: The front porch of this ca. 1895 house features decoratively cut balusters, brackets and turnposts.

12. 600 Hampton: One of the most interesting features of this ca. 1890 house is the pressed tin panels of the projecting gables. The one-story wraparound porch has Tuscan columns and turned balusters.

13. 602 Hampton: Built ca. 1900, this one-story, L-shaped, Eastlake style house has a front porch with pillars and decorative brackets. The central door is topped by a transom.



Echols and Pinckney



101 Alice



14. 114 Mulberry: This one-story, hipped roof, Eastlake cottage, ca. 1895, has two projecting gables that form the facade. A one-story porch with turnposts and balusters spans the facade which is topped by shingled gable ends with decorative bargeboard.

15. W. Washington and Trescott: Constructed ca. 1920, this two-and-a-half-story brick house features a one-story wraparound porch with pillars, plain balusters and a boxed cornice with modillions.

16. 9 Lloyd: The facade of this one-story ca. 1900 clapboard structure is composed of two projecting gables and a porch with pillars and decorative brackets.

17. 117 Asbury: This one-story ca. 1900 Victorian cottage has a one-story porch with turnposts. The gable ends are shingled and the sides have

aluminum siding.

18. 552 W. Washington: Two-and-a-half-stories in height, the clapboard house has a one-story porch with paired Tuscan columns on brick piers. The central door of this ca. 1905 house has leaded glass, sidelights, corner lights and a transom.

E. 101 Alice

101 Alice: The construction date of this two-and-a-half-story house is uncertain. The house may be part of the original ca. 1810 home of Theodosia Burr Alston, daughter of Aaron Burr. Other research indicates it was built later in the 19th century. The house features a one-story porch and a two-tier portico with turned balusters. The windows are grouped in pairs with one-over-one lights. The south elevation has a Palladian window. The home is presently being restored and further analysis may pinpoint its construction date.

F. WEST PENDLETON STREET AREA

1. 405 Perry: Built ca. 1890, this two-story house has two projecting gables with shingles on the facade. The one-story portico above the transomed doorway has been altered with wrought iron posts and balustrade.

2. 409 Perry: This two-and-a-half-story, ca. 1900 house features lunettes, a denticulated cornice, corner brackets, a leaded glass transom and a wraparound porch with a pediment.

3. 101 Sumner: The central doorway of this two-story, ca. 1900 house is flanked by fluted pilasters and sidelights and topped by a transom. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers wraps around the house.

4. 321 Perry: Built ca. 1895, this two-story Eastlake style house has a one-story porch with turnposts, brackets and spindles. The shingled gable ends have bargeboard and corner brackets.

5. 315 Perry: This two-and-a-half-story house, built ca. 1915, has a one-story wraparound porch with paired Tuscan columns and turned balusters. Asbestos siding has been added to the house.

6. 310 Perry: Two-stories in height, the ca. 1900 house has a one-story gable roof porch with tapered pillars. Asbestos siding has been added to the house.

7. 304 Perry: A one-story porch with turnposts, brackets and spindles spans the facade of this two-story, ca. 1900 house.



321 Perry



304 Perry

8. 300 Perry: This two-story, ca. 1900 house has a one-story porch with Tuscan columns. The shingled gable ends have decorative bargeboards.
9. 109 N. Leach: A one-story porch with pillars spans the facade of this one-story Victorian cottage, built ca. 1900. The gable ends have fish-scale shingles.
10. 213 Perry: This house has a projecting central bay forming a central pavilion. The front porch is polygonal in shape with Tuscan columns, turned balusters and dentils. The house dates ca. 1915.
11. 800 Pendleton: Built ca. 1920, this two-story brick house features a central doorway with a fanlight and sidelights, quoins, modillion cornice and a one-story porch with dentils, brick pillars and Tuscan columns.

G. ARLINGTON - DUNBAR AREA

1. Anderson and Vardry: A one-story porch with large Tuscan columns wraps around the facade and side of this two-and-a-half-story, ca. 1915 house. The house has a transom above the front door and a bay window.
2. 111 Anderson: The main feature of this two-story, ca. 1920 house is a one-story porch with Tuscan columns.
3. 115 Anderson: This two-and-a-half-story house, built ca. 1915, has a one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The facade door is flanked by an oculus window.
4. 1 Arlington: Built ca. 1895 in the Eastlake style, the two-story clapboard house has a gable roof and a central projecting gable with returns. The porch has turnposts and brackets.
5. 307 Green: Two projecting gables with fish-scale shingles form the facade of this ca. 1900 Eastlake cottage. The one-story porch has turnposts, plain balusters and brackets.
6. 306 Green: The main feature of this ca. 1905 Victorian cottage is its porch with turned balusters, posts, spindles and fan-like brackets.
7. 414 Ansel: This one-story Eastlake style house, ca. 1895, has a one-story porch with turnposts, balusters, spindles and fan-like brackets. The gable ends have decorative bargeboards.
8. 119 Arlington: A one-story porch with turn-



119 Arlington



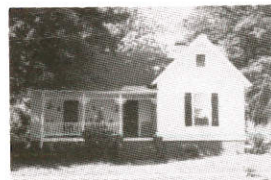
Wilkins House



1 Arlington



307 Green



414 Ansel

posts, balusters, brackets and spindles spans the facade of this one-story Eastlake cottage, built ca. 1895.

10. 204 Anderson: A one-story porch with a porte cochere and pediment wraps around the two-and-a-half-story house, built ca. 1915. The porch features Tuscan columns on brick piers.
11. Arlington and Memminger: The pedimented facade porch of this ca. 1900 Colonial Revival house has been enclosed. The house features Ionic columns, flat-arched lintels with keystones, quoins and a Palladian window in the gable dormer.
12. 200 Dunbar: ca. 1900, the Pick-Chappell house is a two-story frame structure with a gable roof. This building is presently undergoing restoration into a multi-family unit.

H. AUGUSTA STREET AREA

1. Augusta and Dunbar: This gambrel roof structure with shingle siding has a projecting gambrel roofed porch on the facade. Built ca. 1920 the house features a rambling asymmetrical plan.
2. 10 Sullivan: One-and-a-half-stories in height, the hipped roof structure, built ca. 1900, features gable dormers and a wraparound porch with turnposts and brackets.
3. Augusta and Woodfin: This two-and-a-half-story Victorian house, built ca. 1900, features an eyebrow dormer window, bargeboard, corner brackets, and a central doorway with a transom and sidelights. The porch is partially enclosed and the balcony has been altered.
4. 1004 Augusta: The Wilkins House was built in 1867 in the Italian Villa style. The two-and-a-half-story brick structure features a central pavilion with a pyramidal roof, quoins, Ionic columns, rounded arch windows with keystones, and console brackets under the eaves. Presently used as a funeral home, the Wilkins House has retained much of its original interior woodwork and decoration.
5. Augusta and Mills: This one-and-a-half-story Bungalow, built ca. 1915, has a pedimented porch with a modified Palladian window and shingles in the gable. The central doorway has a beveled leaded glass transom and sidelights.

I. Mills Mill

Mills Mill: Constructed in 1894-1895, the Mills Mill building is a three-story brick masonry structure currently undergoing reno-

vation. The building is in the shape of an ell and contains over 100,000 square feet. The exterior features rounded arch windows and corbelled brickwork. On the east facade is a five-story square tower with arched windows and an open arcade. All of the windows are presently bricked in but will be opened up in future remodeling. Two one-story brick buildings with arched windows and a brick smokestack are also located on the property. Across the street from the mill is the Mills Mill Office Building. This one-story, ca. 1895, brick structure features segmental arched door and window openings, a water table and a hipped roof with wide eaves.



Mills Mill



J. Holly Hill

Holly Hill: This two-story, T-shaped frame house with clapboard siding is believed to have been completed ca. 1850 by Dr. Thomas Williams. The rear portion of the Greek Revival house was begun ca. 1820. The facade is dominated by a monumental portico with pillars and a plain entablature. The central doorway has multi-light sidelights, corner lights and transom. The portico is flanked by two tripart windows on each story with nine-over-nine lights. Holly Hill has exterior gable end brick chimneys which are flanked by windows with nine-over-nine lights. The interior features a narrow, open string staircase with simple round balusters and newel posts. The doors, window trim, and moldings are reflective of the Greek Revival style.

K. Broad Margin

Broad Margin: Designed in 1951 by Frank Lloyd Wright, the concrete and stone structure was constructed in 1954. The house is built in

the side of a hill and has a low pitch roof with an eight foot overhang. Because of its association with the work of Frank Lloyd Wright this property has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

L. Gassaway Mansion

Gassaway Mansion: Built as a residence between 1919 and 1924 by Walter and Minnie Quinn Gassaway, the Gassaway Mansion is an unusual example of eclecticism in architecture. The Gassaway Mansion, designed by Minnie Gassaway, is a three-story structure with a full basement and is constructed of random bond stone masonry. The facade is characterized by a massive Neo-Classic Revival portico featuring a decorative frieze supported by six Doric columns. A bracketed cornice with dentil molding highlights the pediment which features a Palladian window. The remainder of the structure is a blend of Neo-Gothic and Neo-Classic styles. Asymmetrical in design, the house features a Neo-Gothic castellated tower, two rooftop patios, an enclosed arcade with leaded glass, and a massive porte cochere on its rear elevation. Interior features include floors inlaid with walnut, hand-molded plaster ceilings, and massive wainscoting and moldings of walnut and oak. Contemporary buildings on the property include a stone carriage house with a slate roof and round-arched dormers, currently used as apartments. The other building is a stone masonry power house and was built at the same time as the carriage house and mansion.



Gassaway Mansion

M. E. NORTH STREET AREA

1. 1312 E. North: This one-story Bungalow, built ca. 1920, has multi-light transoms, porch pillars, brick piers and purlins.
2. 1316 E. North: Built ca. 1920 in the Bungalow style, the house features tapered porch pillars and brick piers, sidelights, purlin brackets and a gable dormer window.
3. 1319 E. North: This jerkinhead roof house, built ca. 1920, has a porch with Tuscan columns and purlins.
4. 1738 E. North: The facade of this ca. 1915 house features a one-story wraparound porch with pillars and scrolled modillions. The central doorway has sidelights and a transom.
5. 1752 E. North: A one-story porch wraps around the facade of this ca. 1915 house. The two-and-a-half-story structure features a central doorway with a diamond paned transom and sidelights, diamond paned windows and a bracketed cornice.



1752 E. North

6. 1805 E. North: The Leatherwood House, built in 1916, has a monumental portico with paired Tuscan columns and pilasters. The central double leaf door has a fanlight and a fluted surround. The brick structure has flat-arched lintels and is constructed in the Neo-Classical style.
7. 1806 E. North: Built ca. 1915, the two-and-a-half-story house has a one-story wraparound porch with tapered pillars on brick piers. The hipped roof has a hipped dormer window and modillions.

N. Westboro Weaving Company

Westboro Weaving Company: This mill complex dates ca. 1890 with one and two story brick buildings. The buildings feature large arched windows and corbelled brickwork. The low pitched gable roofs have exposed purlins. Adjacent to the mill complex is the Westboro Weaving Company Office. The office has a one-story porch with turnposts and brackets. Built ca. 1890, the structure has a central projecting gable and segmental arched windows. The mill complex is presently vacant.



1805 E. North



Westboro
Weaving Company



O. Lowndes Hill Plantation

Lowndes Hill Plantation: Built ca. 1827, the Greek Revival structure is surrounded by a two-story porch and colonnade. The area between the columns on the side and rear have been enclosed. The central doorway has sidelights and a transom and is topped by a balcony with console brackets. The Plantation is one of the few large antebellum estates remaining in the Greenville vicinity.

P. Chestnut Oaks

Pelham Road: Built ca. 1835, Chestnut Oaks has undergone several alterations. The brick structure has a monumental portico with paneled pillars. The central doorway has sidelights and a fanlight and is topped by a balcony with consoles and an elaborate balustrade.

Q. Sirrine Cabin

Sirrine Cabin: The one-and-a-half-story clapboard structure has a single pen log core with half dovetail notching. The house, resting on stone piers, has a large stone chimney and a smaller brick chimney. The present owners hope to restore this early log structure.

R. 20 Aberdeen

20 Aberdeen: The Birnie-Lewis house, built ca. 1900, is a two-story structure featuring a low hipped roof and a central doorway with sidelights, corner lights and a transom.

S. Cromwell Barn

327 Rice: The Cromwell Barn, built ca. 1870, incorporates half of a log cabin into a frame barn. The cabin has a stone chimney and "V" notching.

SUMMARY



Fine architectural detailing can be found in the downtown area
such as the upper floors of the Poinsett Hotel

Summary

The historic and architectural resources of Greenville, South Carolina constitute an important part of the existing inner city commercial and residential areas. Their retention and incorporation into future city planning should be carefully considered.

Downtown Greenville has several opportunities for the utilization of its historic and architectural resources. Rehabilitation of buildings along Main Street should be considered in the future. Tax incentives for the reuse of commercial structures are substantial and the downtown area contains many properties which would lend themselves to redevelopment opportunities. Building facades should be analyzed to see if historic details are hidden under false fronts and can be exposed and re-utilized. Main Street has many opportunities for visual and structural improvements.

A number of buildings in the downtown area have been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is an official listing of sites, buildings, structures, districts, and objects which have been determined through a professional review process to possess sufficient significance on the national, state, or local level in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture to warrant protection. The major purpose of the National Register is that it be used as a planning tool by federal, state, and local governments in the assistance of planning the preservation of the built environment.

Buildings nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a result of this study include the Poinsett Hotel, the NGC Building, the Stone Manufacturing Company building, the Duke Steam Plant building, the Davenport Apartments and the A.M.E. Benevolent Temple building. National Register status for these buildings would make them eligible for low interest loans, grants, and tax incentives for rehabilitation. The improvement or adaptive reuse of these commercial structures could have a beneficial

effect on downtown development and stimulate other rehabilitation projects.

The group of buildings known as the Reedy River Industrial Complex on South Main Street are presently listed on the National Register and await redevelopment. They constitute the major adaptive reuse opportunity in the City. Greenville has realized the potential of this area and has funded important studies of these structures and the falls area. The 1979 "Textile Place" study received support and approval from many Greenville citizens but unfortunately the financing for the project has not materialized. It is hoped that investment into "Textile Place" or a similar project will be undertaken in the future and the historic and aesthetic qualities of the area be developed.

The historic architecture in the Pendleton and West Washington areas has been depleted in recent years through redevelopment plans and general deterioration. The only remaining section which would lend itself to a strong restoration effort is the row of commercial buildings along Pendleton and Augusta. This row forms an important collection of late 19th century Victorian storefronts and its redevelopment should be encouraged. While some notable structures remain elsewhere in the Pendleton and West Washington neighborhoods, there is not a significant grouping of historic resources which warrant intense preservation efforts.

Inner city residential rehabilitation has been increasing in recent years and these efforts should be encouraged. The Hampton-Pinckney area is a fine example of neighborhood revitalization. Presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Hampton-Pinckney neighborhood features many examples of historic restoration and its community organization has been effective in improving local services. Two other neighborhoods, James and Earle Street and Pettigru Street, have also been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Both neighborhoods are important areas of early 20th

century architecture. The James-Earle neighborhood contains many fine homes and has few of the problems which are found in other historic neighborhoods. The Pettigru Street area is also a stable residential and commercial neighborhood where restoration efforts are continuing.

The East Park and West Park neighborhoods are located directly adjacent to the downtown area and during the 1960's and 1970's suffered deteriorating housing as residents moved to the suburbs. Recently this trend has been reversed and both areas are now targeted for neighborhood redevelopment by the City. Restoration efforts have transformed a number of homes in each area and the potential for future revitalization is good.

The importance of historic preservation is measured in many ways. The retention of the broad spectrum of our past imparts not only aesthetic and cultural benefits to our society but economic benefits as well. With rising concerns over energy, new housing costs, and accessibility to working areas, the revitalization of inner city neighborhoods is becoming increasingly attractive to many Americans.

The Greenville inner city areas are being transformed as residential rehabilitation increases and significant buildings in the downtown area are restored for contemporary use. The Greenville County Historic Preservation Commission, Greenville Historical Society, and other concerned citizens are active in protecting Greenville's heritage. With this commitment to the protection and enhancement of its historic resources, the cultural values of Greenville will be passed on to future generations.

SOURCES

Survey Methodology

This Inventory Document is the product of a comprehensive survey of Greenville's historical resources conducted by Building Conservation Technical, Inc., of Nashville, Tennessee (BCT). The goal of BCT was to identify and evaluate properties of significant architectural, historical, or cultural value. A comprehensive field survey was conducted in April and May of 1981 to locate, record, and map properties of significant value. This field survey was supplemented by personal interviews with property owners and local historians, and research into local land records. Resources examined included newspapers, census records, historic house data, and published histories.

Criteria utilized in both the preliminary survey and in development of the National Register nomination included:

1. evidence of historical, and/or cultural associative values.
2. architectural merit.
3. architectural incidence in the community.
4. effect of alterations and impairment to original fabric.
5. effect of the building on neighborhood/community development.

Data collection procedures included:

1. definition of the study area limits based on a preliminary survey conducted by the team leader.
2. identification of buildings by style, owner, date, and location on individual survey forms and tax maps.
3. recording of individual buildings and neighborhood streetscapes with photographs.
4. evaluation of buildings to determine classification as pivotal, contributing, or noncontributing.
5. mapping of properties to illustrate the distribution of pivotal, contributing and noncontributing categories.

6. the actual survey was a pedestrian and vehicular reconnaissance which recorded every building of architectural and historical significance within the city limits of Greenville that appeared to date from 1930 or earlier.

Footnotes

¹J. S. Plowden, "City Born When Mission Ends," newspaper clipping presented to South Carolina Room, Greenville Public Library by Mrs. A. F. Geiger.

²Laura Smith Ebaugh, Bridging the Gap, A Guide to Early Greenville, South Carolina (Greenville, S.C.: Greenville County Events--S.C. Tri-centennial, 1970), p. 35.

³Alfred S. Reid, ed., The Arts of Greenville (Greenville, S.C.: Keys Printing Company, 1976 ed.), pp. 10-1, 134-5.

⁴Greenville, South Carolina (July, 1951), p. 16.

⁵Reid, pp. 16, 136.

⁶Ernest M. Lander, Jr., "City Had Dixie's Largest Carriage Plant," newspaper article in South Carolina Room, Greenville Public Library, presented by Mrs. A. F. Geiger.

⁷James M. Richardson, History of Greenville County, South Carolina (Atlanta, Ga.: A. H. Cawston, Publisher, 1930), p. 131.

⁸Kenneth Frederick Marsh and Blanche Marsh, The New South: Greenville, South Carolina (Columbia, S.C.: The R. L. Bryan Company, 1965), n.p.

⁹Ebaugh, p. 35.

¹⁰Felicia Furman Dryden, "Guidelines for the Preservation of the Reedy River Commercial and Industrial District," (M.A. thesis, Columbia University, 1979), p. 18.

¹¹Richardson, pp. 93-4.

¹²Reid, p. 22.

¹³Richardson, p. 95.

¹⁴Reid, p. 23.

¹⁵National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form of Old Textile Place, 1980.

¹⁶Reid, p. 138.

¹⁷Greenville, South Carolina (1951), p. 16.

¹⁸Reid, p. 134.

¹⁹E. N. Smith "1923 Greatest Building Year in the History of Greenville," Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal 3 (January, 1924): 11.

²⁰"An Amazing Record for One Year," The Greenville Journal 4 (August, 1925): 1.

²¹Richardson, p. 131.

²²"Babson Report Shows Greenville Leads Every City in State in Total Business Done," Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal 3 (January, 1924): 5.

²³Points of Interest About Greenville (ca. 1927), p. 2; Reid, p. 139.

²⁴Reid, p. 142.

²⁵Reid, p. 18.

²⁶*Ibid*, p. 138.

²⁷*Ibid*.

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Glossary of Terms

Architrave: The lowest member of the entablature.

Baluster: One of a number of short vertical members, often circular in section, used to support a stair handrail or porch rail.

Balustrade: An entire railing system including a top rail and its balusters, and sometimes a bottom rail.

Bargeboard: Projecting boards placed against the incline of the gable of a building. These are often of highly decorative design.

Bay window: A protruding part of a structure which contains a window.

Belt course: A horizontal band across or around a building which visually separates the different floor levels.

Box cornice: A hollow cornice enclosed by boards.

Buttress: An exterior, tapered mass of masonry bonded into a wall which it strengthens or supports.

Carved turnposts: Circular porch columns which have been carved or "turned" by machinery into a decorative design.

Colonial Revival: The reuse of Georgian and Colonial design in the United States toward the end of the 19th and into the 20th century, often found in bank buildings, churches, and suburban homes.

Console: A decorative bracket in the form of a vertical scroll, projecting from a wall to support a cornice, a door or window head.

Corbel: A brick projection or one of a series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height; anchored in a wall, story, column, or chimney.

Corner lights: Small square lights or windows flanking a transom and above sidelights.

Cornice: The third or uppermost division of an entablature; any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed, such as a roof.

Dentils: A band of small, square, tooth-like blocks which are used as decoration on Victorian cottages and are often found with other Neo-Classic features.

Diamond bar windows: A method of window construction where the glass panes are arranged in a diamond pattern.

Doric: A Greek order which exhibits a simple capital. Many porch columns have simple capitals (the tops of the columns) in the neighborhoods.

Dormer: A structure projecting from a sloping roof and usually containing a window.

Eastlake: A Victorian house style characterized by rich ornamentation and heavy brackets. Named after the English architect, Charles Eastlake.

Eave brackets: Structures placed under the eave of a house for support and decoration. On Victorian houses these are often intricately designed.

Elliptical arch: An arch having the form of a semiellipse.

Entablature: An elaborate, horizontal band located above porch columns, doorways and the crown of the wall. The band is composed of three parts, architrave (bottom, frieze (middle), and cornice (top).

Eyebrow dormer: A low arched dormer on the slope of a roof.

Facade: The exterior face of a building which is the main front.

Fanlight: A semi-circular window over the

opening of a door, with radiating bars in the form of an open fan.

Festoon: A festive decoration of pendant semiloops with ribbons or ropework, usually found on panels of buildings or mantles.

Finial: An ornament at the point of a spire or roofline.

Fish scale shingles: Decorative wood shingle covering carved in the shape of scales and often found in the gables of Victorian homes.

Frieze: The middle horizontal member of an entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice.

Gable roof: A roof with two sloping sides.

Gabled overdoor: A small projecting gable roof over a door on 1920's - 1940's structures.

Gambrel roof: A roof whose sides have two slopes, the lower one being the steeper.

Greek Revival: An architectural movement based on the use of Roman and Greek forms in the first half of the 19th century. The style is characterized by a Greek temple front employing details in either the Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian order.

Hipped roof: A roof which slopes upward from all four sides of a building.

Ionic: A Greek order which features a capital with large circular volutes.

Jerkin head roof: The end of a roof which slopes downward to form a triangle.

Lancet window: A slender pointed-arch window, frequently used in the Gothic style.

Lattice work: Wood strips laid in diagonals to form small diamond-shaped openings, usually found on rear porches and between brick pier foundations.

Lintel: A horizontal structure supporting the weight of the wall above it and often found over doors and windows.

Lunette: A semi-circular opening or window located in the gable ends or tympanums of

Colonial Revival structures.

Modillion: A horizontal bracket usually in the form of a scroll supporting a cornice.

Neo-Classic: At the turn of the century many cottages incorporated Neo-Classic Greek elements into their design, such as Doric and Ionic columns, porticos, pediments and wall pilasters. There are many buildings in the neighborhoods which feature this type of design.

Oculus: A round window.

Oriel: An angular or curved projection of a house front filled with windows.

Palladian window: A three-part window consisting of a full, central window with a round-arch flanked by two smaller, rectangular windows.

Parapet: A low wall placed to protect any spot where there is a sudden drop as in a house top. Most flat-roof commercial buildings have parapets.

Pediment: The triangular gable end of a roof above the horizontal cornice. Victorian neo-classic cottages often have pediments with dentils or bracket decoration.

Pilaster: Decorative features that imitate columns and piers but are not supporting structures. They are used as a simulated pillar in entranceways and other door openings and fireplace mantles; it often contains a base, shaft, and capital.

Pinnacle: A small ornamental shaft often found on the roofs of Victorian houses.

Porte cochere: A porch large enough for wheeled vehicles to pass through.

Portico: A porch consisting of a roof supported by Neo-Classic columns.

Purlin: Horizontal timbers used to support the roof rafters of Bungalow style houses.

Purlin brackets: A triangular bracket used to support the eaves and porches of Bungalow style houses.

Queen Anne: An ornate, eclectic architectural

house style of the Victorian period which features towers, bay windows, asymmetrical design and numerous decorative elements.

Romanesque: The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw a revival of this type of architecture which is characterized by massive stone construction and brickwork with rounded arches.

Round arch: An arch having the form of a semi-circle.

Segmental arch: A circular arch which is less than a semi-circle.

Sidelights: A framed area of fixed glass alongside a door or window opening.

Slate roof: A roof covered with interlocking stone slates. These were often placed on Victorian homes, but few remain today.

Spandrel: In a multi-story building, a wall panel filling the space between the top of the window in one story and the sill of the window above.

String course: A horizontal band, generally narrower than other courses, that extends across the facade of a structure.

Stucco: An exterior finish, usually textured; composed of portland cement, lime, and sand.

Terra cotta: Unglazed fired clay often shaped in squares and designed as an ornamental piece.

Transom: A cross bar separating a door from the fanlight above it.

Turret: A small tower often incorporated into the design of Victorian homes.

Tuscan: A simplified column of the Roman Doric order, having a plain shaft and capital.

Tympanum: The triangular or segmental space enclosed by the moldings of a pediment.

Window hood molding: The projecting decorative molding of the arch over a window.